FEBRUARY, 1773. THE VOL. II. NUMB. 67.

Pennsylvania AND GENERAL Packet. THE ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1773.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

HOW is it that people are generally more tender of each other's perſons and fortunes, than of their characters and reputations?

Many a man, who would not wrong his neighbour in his property, or do him any perſonal injury, will without ſcruple, either inſinuate crimes to his charge, which he does not deſerve, or detract from him the merit he does.

Scandal is more dangerous than open abuſe, in as much as the one brings the matter to an iſſue at once by a ſtrong aſſertion (the truth or falſehood of which may be eaſily aſcertained) whereas the other by covered inſinuations, ſignificant geſtures and doubtful ſurmiſes, wounds and poiſons a reputation more effectually, and leaves the ſufferer without remedy.

A malicious perſon will convey ſtrong intimations to the prejudice of another by the ſlighteſt action, by a few words, and, even when nothing injurious can be collected from the words themſelves, the very tone of voice in which they are ſpoken, may be ſufficient to blaſt a character and ſully the faireſt name.

I have heard of a man, who bore an enmity againſt a neighbour, who was a conſiderable merchant, engaged in an extenſive trade. The ſlanderer went to a Coffee-houſe and met with a perſon, to whom he knew the merchant was largely indebted: after ſalutations, he in a half whiſper, aſked him, if Mr. ſuch a one was not in his debt. To which the other with ſurpriſe, anſwered in the affirmative, adding, *And what of that? Nothing at all*, ſaid the other,—with a myſterious ſhrug of his ſhoulder.—The gentleman took the alarm, pretended immediate occaſion for his money, and preſſed the merchant for payment. Other creditors hearing of this ſudden demand, concluded there muſt be ſome reaſon for it; and each ſtriving to ſecure himſelf, urged the unfortunate merchant to his ruin.

The firſt inſinuations of ſlander are ſcarcely perceived—are but ſlightly ſurmiſed; but being handed about from houſe to houſe, ſoon grow to a monſtrous deformity, and with aggravated weight cruſh the unſuſpecting victim. Thus, in the faireſt ſummer day, inviſible vapours are continually exhaling, which afterwards unite in black combination, and ſhake with thunder the moſt ſtately fabrick.

Theſe reflexions, were occaſioned by the following dialogue:—When and where it happened, or how it came to my knowledge is of no conſequence; but it may ſerve to ſhow that direct aſſertions and open abuſe are not the only ſources of defamation.

Mrs. *X.* Miſs *Y.* and Mr. *Z.* met at a Tea-Table.

X.——How did you like the laſt aſſembly?

Y. Extremely well—never in better ſpirits in all my life.

X. Don't you thing *Miſs Varniſh* much improved in her dancing.

Y. Y—e—s I think ſhe is—indeed there was room enough for improvement: She uſed to make a ſhocking aukward figure.

Z. I thought ſhe looked deviliſh handſome—what a fine colour ſhe had!

Y. Colour! yes, yes, ſhe had colour enough—but mum for that.

Z. What do you mean? You don't think ſhe paints.

Y. Why you ſcandalous creature—did I ſay ſhe paints? This however I know, that I watched her the whole evening, and never ſaw her colour encreaſe or diminiſh a ſingle teint; tho' the evening was warm, and ſhe danced in a full ſet.

X. I remember her a year ago, when ſhe was quite ſallow; and was thought to have a very bad complexion.

Y. I think I obſerved ſome others in the room, whoſe ſkins have cleared up ſurpriſingly within theſe few months.

X. Pray, how did you like *Mrs. Random*'s new ſilk?

Y. Rather expenſive than genteel, in my opinion. But it is the way with your upſtart gentry; they always endeavour to make up in extravagance what they want in true politeneſs.—I pity the huſband who is to pay for her gentility.

Z. 'Tis whiſpered, *Mr. Random* is a good deal involved in his affairs.

Y. Very likely—I don't wonder at it at all.

X. Did you hear that his niece will very ſhortly be married to *Mr. Rakiſh?*

Y. I am heartily glad of it—ſhe is a ſprightly, clever girl; but a little imprudent or ſo.—In ſhort, I think the ſooner ſhe is married the better.—I wiſh this wedding may not be more neceſſary than people imagine, &c.

In three days after this Tea-Table converſation, it was roundly aſſerted, that *Miſs Varniſh* painted, that *Mr. Random* had ſtopt payment, and that his niece was ——. Neither was it poſſible for the injured parties to trace this calumny to its true ſource.

Many are the motives by which people are induced to vend ſcandal, which is either not true at all, or not ſo to their knowledge. Sometimes it is done out of mere malice, and with a premeditated deſign to do an injury—but this does not happen often—it more frequently proceeds from *envy*, which falſely perſuades the calumniator, that by how much the character and accompliſhments of another are lowered in the eſteem of the world, by ſo much the more are his elevated and exalted: But it more generally ariſes from a fooliſh affectation of penetration and knowledge; and a vain deſire of amuſing the hearers with ſomething entirely new.

However ſuch perſons may endeavour to quiet the reproaches of conſcience, by ſuppoſing that they intend no harm, I am perſuaded, *that* faithful monitor, if fairly conſulted, will ſay with the Frogs in the Fable, "*this may be ſport to you, but is death to others.*"

How different is the character of a humane, good-natured man? He not only forbears to mention ſuppoſed evils of another; but endeavours as much as he can, to cover and extenuate his real faults, by ſetting his acknowledged virtues in the ſtrongeſt light; and will charitably account for his neighbour's miſconduct by the moſt favourable excuſes, to the very verge of truth. He is ſo far from thinking himſelf honoured by the debaſement of another, that as he conſiders himſelf connected with the whole human ſpecies, and more particularly ſo with his fellow-citizens and acquaintance; he unavoidably places to his own account, ſome ſhare of the honour or infamy of every one he knows.

The laws have, in every inſtance, provided againſt the injuries of perſons or property; but in very few, againſt the attacks upon the reputations of individuals. Indeed, it is altogether impoſſible, to reſtrain the licentiouſneſs of the tongue, or to guard againſt the infinite methods, which ingenious malice hath invented to libel and defame the characters of thoſe ſhe intends to injure. —And this is, perhaps, a good anſwer to the quere I began with.

I ſhall finiſh this paper, with a quotation from the works of a very good man, who wrote about 1700 years ago. The paſſage, I think, is full of good ſenſe and truth, and worthy to be well conſidered.

" If any man offend not in word, the ſame is a " perfect man, and able alſo to bridle the whole body. " Behold we put bits in the horſes mouths that they " may obey us; and we turn about their whole body: " Behold alſo the ſhips, which tho' they be ſo great " and are driven of fierce winds, yet are they turned " about with a very ſmall helm whitherſoever the go- " vernor liſteth: Even ſo the tongue is a little mem- " ber, and boaſteth great things. Behold how great " a matter a little fire kindleth! And the tongue is a " fire, a world of iniquity. So is the tongue amongſt our " members that it defileth the whole body, and ſetteth " on fire the courſe of nature; and is ſet on fire of " hell. For every kind of beaſts, and of birds, and of " ſerpents, and of things in the ſea, is tamed, and hath " been tamed of mankind; but the tongue can no man " tame: It is an unruly evil, full of deadly poiſon."

SENEX.

The following Extracts may not be unſeaſonable, or unuſeful, by giving them a place in your Paper, you'll oblige your Humble Servant,

C.

TRUE and impartial liberty is the right of every man to purſue the natural, reaſonable, and religious dictates of his own mind; to think what he will, and act as he thinks, provided he acts not to the prejudice of another; to ſpend his own money himſelf, and lay out the produce of his labour in his own way; and to labour for his own pleaſure and profit, and not for others who are idle, and would live by pillaging and oppreſſing him, and thoſe that are like him.

" Civil government is only a partial reſtraint put by the laws of agreement and ſociety upon natural and abſolute liberty, which might otherwiſe grow licentious.

" The love of liberty is an appetite ſo ſtrongly implanted in nature, that even the appetite of ſelf-preſervation (which is allowed to be the ſtrongeſt) is contained in it; ſince by the means of liberty all creatures enjoy the means of preſerving themſelves, and of ſatisfying their deſires in the manner they themſelves chooſe, and like beſt.

" Where liberty is loſt, life grows precarious, always miſerable, often intolerable. Liberty is to live upon one's own terms, conſiſtent with civil government; ſlavery is to live at the mere mercy of another; and a life of ſlavery is, to thoſe who can bear it, a continual ſtate of uncertainty and wretchedneſs, often in apprehenſion of violence, often the lingring dread of a violent death, which, when no other remedy is at hand, by ſome is reckoned a good one. Thus to many men, and to other creatures as well as men, the love of liberty is beyond the love of life.

" This paſſion for liberty, in men, and their poſſeſſion of it, is of that efficacy and importance, that it ſeems the parent of all the virtues: And therefore in free countries there ſeems to be another ſpecies of mankind than is to be found under tyrants.

" Indeed liberty is the divine ſource of all human happineſs. To poſſeſs, in ſecurity, the effects of our induſtry, is the moſt powerful and reaſonable incitement to be induſtrious: And to be able to provide for our children, and to leave them all that we have, is the beſt motive to beget them; but where property is precarious, labour will languiſh. The privileges of thinking, ſaying, and doing what we pleaſe, and of growing as rich as we can, without any other reſtriction, than that by all this we hurt not the public, nor one another, are the glorious privileges of liberty; and its effects to live in freedom, plenty and ſafety.

" Theſe are privileges that increaſe mankind, and the happineſs of mankind. And therefore countries are generally peopled in proportion as they are free, and are certainly happy in that proportion: And upon the ſame tract of land that would maintain an hundred thouſand freemen in plenty, five thouſand ſlaves would ſtarve. In Italy, fertile Italy, men die ſometimes of hunger in a plentiful harveſt; for what they ſow and reap is none of their own; and their cruel and greedy Governors, who live by the labour of their wretched vaſſals, do not ſuffer them to eat the bread of their own earning, nor to ſuſtain their lives with their own hands.

" Education alters nature, and becomes ſtronger. Slavery, while it continues, being a perpetual awe upon the ſpirits, depreſſes them, and ſinks natural courage, and want and fear, the concomitants of bondage, will always produce deſpondency and baſeneſs; nor will men in bonds ever fight bravely, but to be free.

" Thoſe who, from terror and deluſion, the frequent cauſes and certain effects of ſervitude, come to think their Governors greater men as they find them worſe, will be as apt to find themſelves leſs; and when the head and heart are thus both gone, the hands will ſignify little.—But thoſe, on the contrary, who by the freedom of their government and education, are taught and accuſtomed to think freely of men and things, find by comparing one man with another, that all men are naturally alike; that their governors poſſeſs the ſame paſſions and faculties of the mind which their ſubjects poſſeſs, and not better.

" They therefore ſcorn to degrade and proſtrate themſelves, to adore thoſe of their own ſpecies, however covered with titles, and diſguiſed by power: They conſider them only as the chief ſervants of the ſtate, who have no more right to do evil than one of themſelves. They know it to be a contradiction in reaſon and religion, for any man to have a right to do evil; that not to reſiſt any man's wickedneſs, is to encourage it. They therefore deteſt ſlavery, and deſpiſe or pity ſlaves; and, adoring liberty alone, as they who ſee its beauties and feel its advantages always will, it is no wonder they are brave for it.

" Small armies of free Greeks and Romans, deſpiſed the greateſt hoſts of ſlaves, and a *million of ſlaves* have been ſometimes beaten and conquered by a *few thouſand freemen*, inſomuch that the difference ſeemed greater between them, than between men and ſheep. When *Lucullus*, being about to engage the great King *Tigranes*'s army, was told by ſome of his officers how prodigiouſly great the ſame was, conſiſting of between three and four hundred thouſand regular ſlaves, and royal cowards, *no matter*, ſaid that brave Roman, drawing up his little army of but fourteen thouſand *free Romans*; *no matter, the lion never enquires into the number of the ſheep*. And theſe royal troops proved no better; for the Romans had little elſe to do but kill and purſue.

" Tyranny is the contraſt of liberty; it is an unlimited reſtraint put upon natural liberty, by the will of one or a few. Magiſtracy amongſt a free people, is the exerciſe of power for the ſake of the people, and tyrants abuſe the people for the ſake of power. Free government is protecting the people in their liberties by ſtated rules. Tyranny is a brutiſh ſtruggle for liberty to one or a few, who would rob all others of their liberty, and act by no rule but lawleſs luſt.

" By the eſtabliſhment of liberty, a due diſtribution of property, and an equal diſtribution of juſtice, is eſtabliſhed and ſecured. As rapine is the child of oppreſſion, ſo juſtice is the offspring of liberty. Laws which encourage and encreaſe virtue, are the fixed laws of general and impartial liberty; laws, which being the rule of every man's actions, and the meaſure of every man's power, make honeſty and equity their intereſt. Public and private intereſt will ſecure each other, and all will chearfully give a part to ſecure the whole, and be brave to defend it.—But tyranny muſt ſtand upon force; its laws are nothing but ſudden fury, or laſting folly and wickedneſs, in uncertain ſhapes. *And though a tyrant may ſometimes puniſh crimes, perhaps more out of rage than juſtice*, he will be much more likely to perſecute and oppreſs innocence, and to deſtroy thouſands cruelly, for one that he protects juſtly. We have inſtances of Princes who have deſtroyed millions in ſingle mad projects, who have given up cities and provinces to the revenge or avarice of a vile and wretched paraſite; *of Princes, who, to gratify the ambition and rapine of a few ſorry ſervants, have loſt the hearts of their people, and detached themſelves from their good ſubjects, to protect thoſe men in their iniquity, who yet had done them no other ſervice but that of deſtroying their reputation, and ſhaking their throne.*

" In arbitrary governments, the property of the whole kingdom, or particular provinces, ſhall be great or little, or none, juſt at the mercy of a ſecretary's pen, guided by a child, or a dotard, a favourite buffoon, or a gameſter, or whoever is uppermoſt for the day. A ſubject worth Twenty Thouſand Pounds to-day, may, by a ſudden edict iſſued by the dark council of a traitor, be accuſed of treaſon, made a beggar to-morrow, and loſe his life without forfeiting it.

" The laws of tyrants therefore are not laws, *but wild acts of will, counſelled by rage or folly, and executed by DRAGOONS.*——And as theſe laws are evil, all ſorts of evil muſt concur to ſupport them.

" From ſuch government and authority, legiſlative and executive, good Lord, deliver us!"

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

As there is no news of importance to fill your paper at preſent, the following may not perhaps be diſagreeable to your readers.—By giving it a place, you will much oblige yours. D.

THE clock juſt ſtruck two, the expiring taper riſes and ſinks in the ſocket, the watchman forgets the hour in ſlumber, the laborious and the happy are at reſt, and nothing wakes but meditation, guilt, revelry and deſpair. The drunkard once more fills the deſtroying bowl, the robber walks his midnight round, and the ſuicide lifts his guilty arm againſt his own ſacred perſon.

Let me no longer waſte the night over the page of antiquity, or the ſallies of cotemporary genius, but purſue the ſolitary walk, where vanity, ever changing, but a few hours paſt, walked before me, where ſhe kept up the pageant, and now, like a froward child, ſeems huſhed with her own importunities.

What a gloom hangs all around! the dying lamp feebly emits a yellow gleam, no ſound is heard but of the chiming clock, or the diſtant watch-dog. All the buſtle of human pride is forgotten, an hour like this may well diſplay the emptineſs of human vanity.

There will come a time when this temporary ſolitude may be made continual, and the city itſelf, like its inhabitants, fade away, and leave a deſart in its room.

Cities, greater than this, have once triumphed in exiſtence, had their joy as juſt, and as unbounded, and with ſhort-ſighted preſumption, promiſed themſelves immortality. Poſterity can hardly trace the ſituation of ſome. The ſorrowful traveller wanders over the awful ruins of others; and as he beholds, he learns wiſdom, and feels the tranſience of every ſublunary poſſeſſion.

Here, he cries, ſtood their citadel, now grown over with weeds; there their ſenate-houſe, but now the haunt of every noxious reptile; churches and theatres ſtood here, now only an undiſtinguiſhed heap of ruin. They are fallen, for luxury and avarice firſt made them feeble. The rewards of ſtate were conferred on amuſing, and not on uſeful, members of ſociety. Their riches and opulence invited the invaders, who, though at firſt repulſed, returned again, conquered by perſeverance, and at laſt ſwept the defendants into undiſtinguiſhed deſtruction.

How few appears in thoſe ſtreets, which but ſome few hours ago were crowded; and thoſe who appear, now no longer wear their daily maſk, nor attempt to hide their lewdneſs or their miſery.

But who are thoſe who make the ſtreets their couch, and find a ſhort repoſe from wretchedneſs at the doors of the opulent? Theſe are ſtrangers, wanderers, and orphans, whoſe circumſtances are too humble to expect redreſs, and whoſe diſtreſſes are too great even for pity. Their wretchedneſs excites rather horror than pity. Some are without the covering even of rags, and others emaciated with diſeaſe; the world has diſclaimed them; ſociety turns its back upon their diſtreſs, and has given them up to nakedneſs and hunger. Theſe poor ſhivering females have once ſeen happier days, and been flattered into beauty. They have been proſtituted to the gay luxurious villain, and are now turned out to meet the ſeverity of winter. Perhaps, now lying at the doors of their betrayers, they ſue to wretches whoſe hearts are inſenſible, or debauchees who may curſe, but will not relieve them.

Why, why was I born a man, and yet ſee the ſufferings of wretches I cannot relieve! Poor houſeleſs creatures! the world will give you reproaches, but will not give you relief. The ſlighteſt misfortunes of the great, the moſt imaginary uneaſineſſes of the rich, are aggravated with all the power of eloquence, and held up to engage our attention and ſympathetic ſorrow. The poor weep unheeded, perſecuted by every ſubordinate ſpecies of tyranny; and every law, which gives others ſecurity, becomes an enemy to them.

Why was this heart of mine formed with ſo much ſenſibility! or why was not my fortune adapted to its impulſe! Tenderneſs, without a capacity of relieving, only makes the man who feels it more wretched than the object which ſues for aſſiſtance.

Adieu.

PARAPHRASE *on the* xxiii. PSALM.

By a YOUTH.

TH' all-bounteous King, with lib'ral hand,
on me tranſcendent favours ſheds;
With teeming plenty ſmiles my land,
And peace its friendly pinions ſpreads.

If on the unpeopled waſte I rove,
He kindly guides to flow'ry plains;
He does my fainting feet remove,
Where bliſs, where guiltleſs pleaſures reigns.

While he revives my drooping ſoul,
I feed amidſt the beauteous green,
And quaff the ſilver ſtreams that roll
Along the blooming rural ſcene.

Altho' I trace the dark abode,
Where death aſſumes his conqu'ring ſway,
Beneath the aſſiſtance of my God
The dangers dauntleſs I ſurvey.

Tho' black'ning horrors riſe around,
Tho' diſmal objects meet my ſight;
Tho' not one dawning ray be found
To chear th' impenetrable night.

Shall I, with num'rous woes oppreſt,
Forget his goodneſs, and deſpair?
Shall ſudden fears invade my breaſt,
When he, my faithful guide, is there?

In deſerts, fill'd with pointed thorn,
He ſhall a rich repaſt provide;
The ground ſhall ſwell with bending corn,
And rills from purling fountains glide.

While this the envious foe ſhall ſee,
And all in vain exert their pow'r,
I'll pay, great God, my vows to thee,
And at thy ſacred fane adore.

To thee the hallow'd ſtrain I'll raiſe
Whilſt I enjoy the vital air;
I'll ſing harmonious hymns of praiſe,
And thy unbounded love declare.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THE year expires, and this its lateſt hour,
Ah think, my ſoul, how ſwift the moments flies!
Nor idly waſte them whilſt its in thy power;
Attend Time's awful call and be thou wiſe.

Twelve months ago, what numbers briſk and gay,
Thoughtful, plann'd ſchemes for the ſucceeding year;
How vain were all their hopes? to death a prey,
Nor wealth they aſk, nor poverty they fear.

I've follow'd worth and merit to the grave,
The laſt ſad duty to their aſhes paid:
How ſoon may I the ſame kind office crave,
The pitying tear, ſad ſigh, and friendly aid.

Almighty Lord! be pleaſed to extend
Thy wonted kindneſs, ſtill thy bleſſings pour:
O may thy grace into my breaſt deſcend,
Teach me to work thy will and thee adore.

December 31, 1772.

An account of the kingdom of Denmark. *Character of the* Danes; *their manners and cuſtoms. By the late Dr.* Smollet.

THE nobility and gentry of Denmark are all included in the term nobleſſe, and formerly there were no diſtinctions of title; but within theſe ſixty years, ſome favourites have been dignified with the titles of count and baron. Theſe, and theſe only, enjoy the privilege to diſpoſe of their eſtates by will, otherwiſe than in the manner which the law directs. Others, indeed, may make particular diſpoſitions, provided they have intereſt ſufficient to procure the King's approbation and ſignature. The Daniſh nobleſſe, heretofore lived at their own ſeats with great magnificence and hoſpitality; and at the convention of the eſtates met their King with numerous and ſuperb retinues; but ſince he became abſolute, they have ſunk to a very low condition. They are ſo impoveriſhed by exorbitant taxes, that they can hardly procure the means of ſubſiſtence; and, for the moſt part, live obſcurely in ſome corner of their ruined country palaces, unleſs they have intereſt enough to obtain a civil or military employment at Court. For this purpoſe they exert all their induſtry, influence, and addreſs, that their eſtates may be ſheltered from the exactions of Collectors, and find means to defray the expence of their living. They no longer inherit the ſpirit and virtue of their anceſtors; but are become ſervile, indolent, oſtentatious, extravagant and oppreſſive.

Their general character is a ſtrange compoſition of pride and meanneſs, inſolence and poverty. If any gentleman can find a purchaſer for his eſtate, the King, by the Daniſh law, has a right to one-third of the purchaſe money; but the lands are ſo burthened with impoſitions, that there would be no danger of alienation, even if this reſtriction was not in force: no perſon would offer money for an eſtate to be held on ſuch terms; and ſome gentlemen have actually offered to make a ſurrender to the King of large tracts of fertile land, ſituated in the iſland of Zealand. Conſcious that they enjoy their poſſeſſions, thus encumbered, at the nod of an arbitrary ſovereign, they are at little or no pains to improve their eſtates; and they look upon trade as an employment beneath their dignity. They therefore rack their tenants with the utmoſt oppreſſion, in order to procure the immediate means of gratifying their vanity, gluttony, and extravagance. They maintain ſplendid equipages, wear fine cloaths, drink a vaſt quantity of French wine, and indulge themſelves with eating to exceſs. Thoſe Courtiers who derive money from their employments, inſtead of purchaſing lands in Denmark, remit their caſh to the banks of Hamburgh and Amſterdam. The merchant and burgher tread in the footſteps of their ſuperiors: they ſpend all their gains in luxury and pleaſure, with an impatient avidity, as if they were afraid of incuring the ſuſpicion of affluence, and of being ſtripped by taxation. The peaſant or boor follows the example: no ſooner has he earned a rixdollar than he makes haſte to expend it in brandy, leſt it ſhould fall into the hand of his oppreſſive landlord. The lower claſs of people are as abſolute ſlaves as the negroes in the Weſt-Indies, and ſubſiſt upon much harder fare. The value of eſtates is not computed by the number of acres, but by the ſtock of boors, who, like the timber, are reckoned parcel of the freehold. Heretofore the Daniſh peaſants lived comfortably: they were lodged warm, wore good cloaths, fed upon wholeſome freſh proviſion, and every houſe could produce a parcel of plate, with gold rings, and other ornaments, which they are ambitious of poſſeſſing even at this day; but now they are quite impoveriſhed, and nothing can be more wretched than their condition. They feed upon ſtock-fiſh, ſalted meats, and other coarſe diet; there is not the leaſt piece of furniture of any value in their houſes, except feather beds, which are excellent, and in great plenty in Denmark: theſe are not only uſed as beds to lie upon, but alſo as coverings in lieu of blankets. After the boor has laboured like a drudge to raiſe the King's taxes, he muſt pay the overplus of his toil to his needy landlord. Should he improve his ground, and repair his farm-houſe, his cruel maſter will immediately tranſplant him from thence to a barren farm, and a naked habitation, that he may let the improved ground at a higher price to another tenant.

This barbarous practice is such a discouragement to industry, that in a little time there will be no farm-houses in the country, unless they are rebuilt or repaired at the landlord's expence. The peasants likewise sustain abundance of damage and violence from the licentious soldiers, that are quartered in their houses. They are moreover obliged to furnish horses and waggons for the Royal Family, and all their attendants, when the King makes a progress through the country, or removes his residence from one palace to another. On such occasions the neighbouring boors are summoned to assemble with their cattle and carriages; and not only obliged to live at their own expence, but also to bear every species of outrage and abuse from the lowest lacquies of those who attend his Majesty. All persons of any rank above the vulgar, dress in the French taste, and affect finery; but the winter dress of ladies is peculiar to their country, very neat, warm, and becoming. The people are likewise remarkably neat, and pride themselves in different changes of linen. They are very little addicted to jollity and diversion: their whole amusement consists in running at the goose on Shrove-Tuesday, and in being drawn in sledges upon the ice during winter: they, moreover, feast and make merry at weddings and funerals. With respect to marriage, the man and woman frequently cohabit together on contract, long before the ceremony is performed. The nobility and gentry pique themselves upon sumptuous burials, and monuments for the dead; the corpse is very often kept in a vault, or the chancel of a church, for several years, before a proper opportunity occurs for celebrating the funeral.

The warlike genius of the Danes, no longer subsists: the common people are mean spirited, suspicious, and deceitful; nor have they that talent for mechanics, and natural ingenuity, so remarkable in some other northern nations.

While the peasants are employed without doors in their country labour, the women are occupied at home in spinning yarn for linen, which is here made to great perfection. The people of Denmark are very subject to apoplexies and epilepsies, probably owing to hard drinking, and poor unwholesome diet; though they frequently die of a species of apoplexy, called the flacht, which proceeds from grief and anxiety of mind. Consumptions, coughs, and catarrhs, are so little known at Copenhagen, that, even in the midst of winter, there is not the least noise in their churches to disturb the attention of the audience. The exemption from these maladies, in such a cold moist climate, they probably owe to the purity of their fuel, which consists wholly of beech wood, to their warm stoves, and to the comfortable furs they wear as preservatives against the severity of the winter. Strangers are but indifferently lodged in their towns. The taverns are poorly supplied; and he who diets in them must be contented to eat in a public room, which is often filled with promiscuous company, unless he will condescend to pay an extravagant price for a separate apartment. The metropolis is but indifferently furnished with game. The wild duck and plover are hardly eatable; but the hares are good; and the markets sometimes produce tolerable roe-buck. Their sea fish is not to be commended; but their rivers yield plenty of delicious carp, perch, and craw-fish. The gardens of the gentry are well stocked with melons, grapes, peaches, and all sorts of greens and sallads in perfection. Their butter is sweet; but their cheese intolerable.

People of fashion drink French wine, rhenish, and cherry-brandy; the country people indulge themselves with bad beer, and a hot spirit distilled from barley.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

Death's leaden hand alone, shall check my zeal
To plead my nation's cause of Liberty *and* Truth.

As man has but a few moments allotted him in this world, none but short-sighted stupid minds will contract their views to this momentary existence, or to the happiness of self—noble souls pursue the happiness of millions, and look forward to eternity for a reward—I therefore wish to spend the remainder of a protracted life, in the service of mankind. As it is acknowledged to be a critical period with the British nation, with due deference, I will offer my sentiments to the right honourable public, which are collected from the history of mankind and long observations. The day is now near at hand, which I have long foreseen, wherein there will be a dangerous contest between Britain and America—The Britons have resolved in parliament, that they have a right to make laws which shall bind the Americans; the Americans have resolved in their parliaments, that no laws are binding upon them but such as they consent to; or in other words, that the Britons have no authority over the Americans. Until this momentous dispute is amicably adjusted, the British empire will remain in a doubtful very dangerous situation—a situation which will give pain to every wise and good man, who is solicitous for the public welfare—To settle this grand controversy between the two countries, is absolutely necessary to the being of the British empire; and to this important point the wisdom of the state should be collected, that union and harmony may be established upon the durable basis of public interest, and the consent of both countries—These are the grand pillars that must support the nation.

All disguised policy built upon injustice, is but "left handed wisdom," and must soon fail, as the foundation is wrong—But truth and justice, like heaven, live forever, and will finally prevail over all opposition.—Disunion and intestine broils are fatal to the prosperity of all societies, but in the present case not only the prosperity but the life of Britain is depending, and by quarrelling with America she is cutting off her right hand.

There is not a man in Britain who more sincerely desires her everlasting prosperity than I do, nor any one near the throne more heartily loyal and truly affectionate to the King and his family, and *these* principles alone without any regard to this country, would kindle my zeal for the liberty of the Americans; for their liberty is and will be the life of Britain, so long as the union continues—The British government was founded on the principles of liberty, it is agreeable to the genius of the nation, and therefore it is the only animating soul of the empire; and if this grand original spring is once lost the nation will expire—I therefore deem it treason against the King, and treachery to Britain, to promote any arbitrary measures in America, as they will eventually operate to their destruction—Such is the situation of this vast country, that the people cannot be long enslaved by any foreign nation; every attempt to rob them of their liberty hastens on their independency, and the evil will finally fall on Britain. These things are evident and certain as the laws of nature; and every discerning mind must see the ruin that is coming on Great-Britain—Therefore, let every house of commons in America now act the part of honest wise men, immediately send a remonstrance to the King, Lords and Commons of Britain, and faithfully represent *their* danger—Peradventure they will turn to the paths of wisdom, and thereby their tranquility be lengthened out—And if they will not hear the voice of reason, the Americans will be free from their blood, and our glory unsullied by their fall.——

IMMORTAL TRUTH.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 1.

Extract of a letter from Princeton, New-Jersey, dated January 23, 1773.

"Yesterday morning between three and four o'clock, I was awakened by the cry of fire: I immediately arose, and having dressed myself, hastened out and enquired where the fire was; I was informed it was at the house of Mr. Jacob Hyer, at the sign of Hudibras: I ran immediately to the place, and found the north-east corner in flames without, also the garret within. The College fire engine and buckets being brought, all possible means were used to extinguish the flames, but to no purpose; the fire burnt till seven o'clock, when the whole house was laid in ashes. Mr. Hyer lost all his winter provision, beds and other furniture.—By the carefulness of the students Mr. Patterson's house was saved, although adjoining; the roof catched several times, and was put out as often by the help of the fire engine: The students upon this occasion behaved with a becoming boldness which does them honour. Mr. Hyer's kitchen, shop, &c. were also saved by pulling down the entry that leads from the kitchen to the house.—The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by the carelessness of a negro wench, who left a candle burning when she went to bed, which fell down and catched the floor, and having burnt a hole through, communicated it to the laths between the ceiling and the floor. 'Tis to be hoped this accident will cause people to be careful in putting out their candles before they go to sleep."

By advices from the *Ohio* we learn, that upon the 13th ult. the Rev. JOHN DAVIS, A.M. *Fellow of Rhode-Island College*, and *one of the Members of the American Philosophical Society*, died there, after an illness of three weeks, in the 36th year of his age.

Having compleated his education in *the college of this city*, he was appointed one of the masters of the *academy at Newark*, in New-Castle county, from whence, upon entering the ministry, he removed and became *pastor* of the *second Baptist Church* in *Boston*. His health being much impaired he returned, in the latter end of the last summer, hoping to receive benefit from his native air. A number of people in the neighbourhood being about to settle upon the *Ohio*, he accompanied them, seeming desirous, with the Rev. David Jones, to undertake a visit to *the Western Indians*; but death stayed his progress! His remains were interred, in the spot where a *Baptist Meeting-house* is to be erected.

The *powers of his mind* were *strong from nature*, but much improved by *a judicious education and study*; he was a *close reasoner*, which faculty was much assisted by his favourite pursuit, *the Mathematicks*; not deficient in *genius*, he relished, with more than common satisfaction, *the writings of antiquity* and the most ingenious of *the present age*. He was *an entertaining companion*; possessed of *uncommon calmness of temper*; in his *preaching*, he endeavoured to reach *the understanding* of his audience. Educated in the *genuine* principles of *liberty*, born under one of *the happiest of civil constitutions*, he felt with the keenest sensibility for *the oppressed*, and, when his *duty* called him, with a manly and virtuous *boldness* defended them.—A short life can afford but few opportunities for *public action*, but when we find a *youth* standing forth a *champion of the common rights of humanity*, the reverence due to worthy characters demands our testimony in *his* behalf whilst we lament *our* loss.

The schooner Rebecca, Captain Harris, is arrived at Marcus-Hook, from Georgia.

Capt. White, in the ship Fame, arrived last Wednesday at Marcus-Hook, in 27 days from St. Croix: On the 10th ult. in lat. 28, long. 65, spoke a French ship from Guadaloupe, for Bourdeaux, out 12 days: On the 23d, in lat. 38, long. 73, spoke a sloop from New-York, out 2 days, being in the night, and blowing hard, could not learn the master's name, or where she was bound.—Captain Hopkins, in a schooner, from New London, was arrived at St. Croix, in 18 days, with cattle, and met with a good market; and a sloop from the same place, but could not learn who she was.

CUSTOM-HOUSE; *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Rebecca, R. Harris; Georgia.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Nancy, A. Hunter, Jamaica.

CLEARED.

Schooner Gull,	J. Ross,	Demerara,
Snow Sarah,	R. Jones,	Dublin,
Sloop Sally,	T. Alberson,	New-York;
Sch. Hap. Return,	T. Boyle,	Lisbon.

VENDUE AT JOHN HART'S TO-MORROW.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY, at the Theatre in Southwark, this present EVENING, will be presented a COMEDY, written by SHAKESPEAR, altered by DRYDEN, called THE

TEMPEST;

OR,

THE INCHANTED ISLAND.

Prospero, Duke of Milan by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Ferdinand, Prince of Savoy by Mr. HALLAM,
Alonzo, Duke of Savoy by Mr. BYERLEY,
Antonio, Usurping Duke of Milan by Mr. PARKER,
Hypolito, Duke of Mantua a Man that never saw a Woman by Mr. WALL,
Gonzalo, a Nobleman of Savoy by Mr. JOHNSON,
Stephano, Master of the ship by Mr. MORRIS,
Trincalo, a Drunken Boatswain by Mr. HENRY,
Ventoso and Mustachio (sailors) by Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. WOOLLS,
Ariel, an Airy Spirit by Miss STORER,
Caliban and Sycorax (Monsters of the Isle) by Mr. GOODMAN, and Mr. ROBERTS,
Miranda and Dorinda, Women who never saw a Man by Mrs. HENRY, and Miss HALLAM.

To CONCLUDE WITH A GRAND MASQUE OF

NEPTUNE AND AMPHITRITE.

Neptune by Mr. WOOLLS,
Amphitrite by Miss STORER.

The MACHINERY and DECORATIONS entirely NEW.

After the Play Dancing by Mr. FRANCIS.

To which will be added,

MISS IN HER TEENS;

OR,

THE MEDLEY OF LOVERS.

Captain Flash by Mr. HENRY,
Mr. Fribble by Mr. WALL,
Puff by Mr. MORRIS,
Jasper by Mr. WOOLLS,
Tag by Mrs. HENRY,
Miss Biddy by Miss STORER.

The Doors to be opened at FOUR, and the PLAY to begin exactly at SIX o'Clock. No Persons, on any Account whatsoever, can possibly be admitted behind the Scenes. Places in the Boxes may be taken at the THEATRE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN will please to send their Servants at FOUR o'Clock.

TICKETS, without which no person can be admitted, are sold at the bar of the Coffee-house. Boxes, 7s. 6d. Pit, 5s. Gallery, 3s.

TO BE SOLD, by

PELATIAH WEBSTER,

At his Store in Water-Street, between Walnut and Chesnut-Streets,

A NEAT assortment of BOSTON SHOES, of excellent quality and variety of colours, seal skins, Barcelona Handkerchiefs of all colours, POT-ASH KETTLES, boilers containing about 15 gallons, iron tea kettles, a variety of coarse woollens, cottons, check flannels, &c. AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, very serviceable, at 2s. and 2s6. per yard, COCOA, bohea tea, chocolate, pepper, nutmegs, Florence oil from London, of the best quality, a few tierces of brown sugar, raisins in cags, iron dogs very neat, and of a curious figure; also, a few tons of bar-iron, and a large quantity of best NEWBURY RUM.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY hearty NEGRO MAN.
Enquire of the printer.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

As CLERK,

A YOUNG MAN that writes a good hand and understands accompts, is thoroughly acquainted with the town, having been lately employed in public business, and can be well recommended. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1773.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on the 21st instant, from the subscriber, a servant lad named CHARLES GHEISELER, who arrived here about two months since in the ship Sally, Capt. Osman, from Rotterdam. (This is the second time he has run off since his arrival) He was born in Saxony, is about nineteen years of age, strong made, of a fair complection, wears his own hair, and cannot speak English; he had on a felt hat, a check shirt, a new short coat made of beaver coating, with short cuffs, a small collar to it, and lined with striped flannel, under which he wore a striped flannel vest; he also had on a pair of olive coloured cotton velvet breeches, new yarn stockings, and old shoes; he took with him a light coloured jacket and breeches made of superfine cloth, both too big for him, a pair of boots, and a pair of old worsted stockings patched in the heels. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and will bring him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH WHARTON, Jun.

Just published, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

AN

ADDRESS

TO

THE INHABITANTS

OF THE

BRITISH SETTLEMENTS

IN

AMERICA,

UPON

SLAVE-KEEPING.

To be SOLD or LET,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, pleasantly situated on the north side of Neshaminy Creek, adjoining Mr. Thomas Clifford's plantation which bounds on Delaware River; containing about 220 acres, 90 whereof are cleared, divided into four fields, and in good fence; 12 acres of bank meadow, and 20 or 30 acres of swamp meadow may be made: Near the creek is a dwelling-house, large barn and stables, double corn cribs and granaries over them, sheep house, a cart, smoke, and spring-house, an extraordinary bearing orchard of about 500 apple-trees of the choicest kinds the country affords; peach, cherry, plumb and pear-trees, also of the best kinds: There is a good landing for wood, &c. which may be transported to Philadelphia market at a small expence; the situation is very good for fishing and fowling, and it affords an exceeding pleasant prospect of Delaware River and the Jerseys; it is three miles from the famous BRISTOL BATH, and seventeen from Philadelphia: On the other end of the land, near Bristol road, is a small dwelling-house, barn and stables, a few bearing apple and peach-trees, an orchard of grafted apple-trees two years planted, and about 14 acres of land cleared and in good fence. The premises may be entered on the first day of April, at which time will be sold all the stock of horses, cows, oxen, sheep, hogs, poultry, &c. also carts, waggon, &c. and all the implements of husbandry now on the premises. Credit for two-thirds of the purchase-money, and an indisputable title, will be given by

GUNNING BEDFORD,
In Lombard-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. There is plenty of mud very handy for manuring.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A PRESSMAN, who can produce good recommendation: Such an one may hear of a place, where he will have good wages, and a twelve-month's employment, provided he gives satisfaction, by applying to ISAAC COLLINS, Printer, in Burlington.

ALSO, a lively lad, about fourteen years of age, who can read, write, and cast upaccounts, for an apprentice to the printing business.

January 25, 1773.

WAS LEFT at the house of the subscriber, living in Whitemarsh, about six weeks ago, a bright bay HORSE, fourteen hands and an half high, with a star in his forehead, between five and six years old. The owner of said horse may have him again by proving his property and paying charges.

GEORGE HITNER.

To the several Gentlemen in NEW-YORK, creditors of THOMAS CARRYL, a prisoner in the gaol of the city and county of PHILADELPHIA:

GENTLEMEN,

AS I am confined in the gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia at the suit of PATRICK M'DAVITT, merchant, in New-York, in which suit I am unable (being a stranger) to procure bail, and for want whereof I am likely to continue here during my life: and being well satisfied my estate, if disposed of to the best advantage, will pay and discharge every just debt I owe, I am reduced to the necessity, and do hereby give him and every of you my just creditors dwelling in New-York, Notice, that I intend to petition the Honourable House of Representatives of this province, at their present sitting in assembly, for a bill to be passed into a law to relieve my person from imprisonment.

I am, your very humble servant,

Philadelphia Gaol, Jan. 11, 1773. THOMAS CARRYL.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1773.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, on Saturday night last, from the dock of William Allen, Esquire's wharf, a Moses built BOAT, nearly new, thickly timbered and very dirty in the inside, painted red, her bottom paid with turpentine, with about three hundred barrel staves on board. Whoever will give intelligence of said boat and staves (so that they may be had) to CALDWELL and WILSON, shall have the above reward.

THOMAS HARTLEY,

FROM LONDON,

Living in Front-street, near Market-street, Philadelphia,

MAKES ladies STAYS of all sorts, to the greatest perfection and elegance of shape, which when fitted will sit easy, and disguise a shape not entirely so. Orders from the city and country, and from captains of vessels, on the shortest notice, will be punctually supplied; and the ladies may depend on his utmost endeavours to please them in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

KENSINGTON, *near Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, November 22d, 1772.*

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN,

OUT of the subscriber's stable, on Saturday night, the 21st inst. a very likely BAY GELDING, full fifteen hands and an inch high, three years old last Spring, has a long tail, which may be made short, a small star in his forehead, round nose, some white on one of his hind feet, has a small scar on one of his buttocks near the tail, supposed to be made by the horn of a cow, and may be easily discovered. Whoever secures said horse so that the owner may have him again, shall have Five Pounds, and for the thief Five Pounds more, paid by me,

WILLIAM PEARSON.

N. B. Said horse is about half blooded, and has no thero gaits than walk, trot, and gallop.

Just imported in the ship Betsey, Captain Hood, and to be SOLD by

TIMOTHY BERRETT,

In Arch-street, between Second and Third-streets,

A neat assortment of PLATED WORK, JEWELLERY, and HARD-WARE, consisting of

PLATED tea-urns, coffee-pots, waiters, bread-baskets, casters and cruet-frames, salts, candlesticks, shoe and knee buckles. Foile-stone and paste shoe, knee and stock buckles, foile-stone solitaire necklaces, ditto ear-rings, stay-hooks and hair-pins, paste ear-rings, marquiset, garnet, pearl, coc de pearl with drops, crescent with or without knots, marquiset fancy hair-pins, foile-stone, mocoa, garnet and twisted rings, gold, garnet and foile-stone lockets, silver, gilt and plated shagreen instrument cases, ladies gilt chains, seals and keys, gilt shoe, knee and shirt-buckles, locket ditto, steel buckles, watch chains, seals and keys, enamelled gilt mounted snuff-boxes, paper ditto, quadrille pools, &c. plated, green, ivory, camwood and black ditto knives and forks, barlow penknives, best and common black polished razors, a variety of japanned waiters of the newest patterns, a neat assortment of clock and watch-makers tools, also two very neat enamelled arch dials for clocks, a few sets of clock work, casting and forging, all which he is determined to sell on the most moderate terms for cash.

N. B. A very good BARREL ORGAN, with five stops, which plays twenty-two different tunes, to be disposed of for Cash or Dry Goods.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

A native of this city, where he was regularly bred to the business of HOUSE CARPENTRY,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that having lately returned from London, where he has for some time studied ARCHITECTURE in its various branches, he proposes carrying on the business of House Carpentry in the most useful and ornamental manner, as is now executed in the city of London, and most parts of England; and humbly hopes, from his practice and experience, to give the highest satisfaction to such as shall be pleased to employ him, in a new, bold, light and elegant taste, which has been lately introduced by the great architect of the Adelphi Buildings at Durham Yard; and which is now universally practised all over Britain. He also fits up shop-fronts in the nicest manner, from the plainest and most simple to the most elegant and tasty, according to original plans taken in London. Such gentlemen as choose to favour him with their business may depend on having it well executed in any taste they shall fancy, in the faithfullest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

Enquire for said WILLIAMS at Mr. John David's, Goldsmith, near the Drawbridge.

JAMES RONEY,

SHOEMAKER,

TAKES this method of informing the public, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from his late dwelling in Front-street, into Walnut-street between Front and Second-streets, where he hopes for the continuance of his former customers, which will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant,

JAMES RONEY.

LATELY IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

The second door above the London Coffee-house, in Market-street,

A large and neat assortment of PICTURES and DRAWING BOOKS: Among this collection are the following—

THE seasons, an original after Rosalba, in pear-tree, beautifully painted, peace and plenty finely coloured and beautifully ornamented, elegant characteristical pieces in green and gold frames, viz. Flora, the letter-woman, the oyster-woman, the bathing beauty, Miss Yates in the character of Electra, the lady's maid soaping linen, Joseph and Potiphar's wife, Venus blinding Cupid, by Strange, George Whitefield, landscapes, views of capital cities, scriptural pieces, sea pieces, whale fisheries, and a great number of fancy pieces painted on glass and in fine gold frames, &c. &c. sets of the sundry dock-yards with the men of war in them, beautifully ornamented, sets of the twelve monthly flowers in beautiful frames, the passions of the soul as they are expressed in the human countenance, by Lebrun, with a variety of the most elegant engravings by the greatest artists in Rome and London, general Atlas, containing thirty-six new maps, by Palairet and others, in one large book, Le Clerc's principle of drawing improved, with a large assortment of other drawings, a great variety of copper-plate copy books, from the earliest attempts to the compleating of the most accomplished penman, Dury's forty-five maps, beautifully coloured and bound in a proper size for gentlemen's pockets, Albins birds beautifully coloured, in volumes, with their explanations, geographical playing cards, and playing cards of ancient history, lately invented for the instructive entertainment of young gentlemen and ladies, by an eminent clergyman in London, also message and playing cards, and a journey through Europe, or the play of geography, invented by Dr. Nugent.

Said BROOKS has also for sale, a beautiful diamond ring, a fine silver plated tea-urn, leather jacks lined with solid silver, gold scales regulated at the bank, silver and silver plated shoe and knee-buckles, elegant stone and paste buckles for ladies, newest fashion gilt buckles for gentlemen and ladies, gold, gilt, stone and pinchbeck stock-buckles, gold ear-rings, gold and garnet broaches, plain gold rings and gold hoop rings with real garnets, gold enamelled sleeve buttons, gold stone buttons, a variety of other buttons, a silver tea-pot and cream-pot, a beautiful assortment of ear-rings set round with marquisites in pearl, silver thimbles and silver broaches, stone buckles for childr en, silver plated bottle-stands and other sorts, silver and gilt watch seals, gold seals, the new fashion tea-tongs, fine set combs, and a great assortment of hair-pins, best pencils, ladies lockets, dressing boxes, elegant gold bracelets set with garnets, tooth-pick cases, pencil cases, best London-made penknives and scissars, cases of razors and shaving boxes, engines that any person can make a good writing pen with as quck as that their hands, tambore needles, ladies crasses, the celebrated jubilee knives and forks, knives and forks for Captains of vessels, a very fine assortment of pocket-books from 2s. to 4l. 10s. each, a variety of memorandum books, patent asses skin to be cut to any size for pocket-books, the Queen's rappee snuff, Hardham's snuff, No. 37, Irish high-toast ditto, kite-foot tobacco, the newest fashion tobacco-boxes, silver plated ditto, steel ditto, leather, paper and enamelled snuff-boxes, shoe and knee chafes for buckle-makers, silver, ivory, white and green table, carving and desart knives and forks, in and out of cases, real and sham-buck handled knives and forks, table balls, key hooks, rolls of wax candles, temple spectacles, brass and plated candlesticks, plate warmers, a fine assortment of japanned wares, a variety of new musick for almost every kind of instrument, instructions for almost every kind of musick, also good fiddles and and fiddle-strings, German flutes on a new construction, pipes and tabors, blank musick books, musick in sheets and half sheets. He has also for sale the new-invented lamps, which when burning resemble wax candles, and is supported at a quarter the expence of tallow candles, globes and large bell-lamps, fitted in brass work for gentlemen's halls, ditto for stair-cases, horse and pocket pistols, a good assortment of gloves: also Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordial, Scotch pills, Turlington's drops, and Maredaunt's drops, with a great variety of other articles, too numerous for a news-paper.

JUST PUBLISHED,

The SECOND EDITION of

THE

ŒCONOMY OF LOVE:

A POETICAL ESSAY, by DR. ARMSTRONG.

To be sold by Mr. William Laplain, in Market-street, Mr. Thomas Magee, in Second-street, and William Mentz, in Sterling Alley.

LIKEWISE just published, price Four-pence,

THE

MIRACULOUS POWER OF CLOATHS;

OR, THE

DIGNITY OF THE TAYLORS.

Being an Essay on the words CLOATHS MAKE MAN.

To be had at the above places.

JUST IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

DAVID BEVERIDGE,

At his store on the Bird-in-Hand wharf,

DRY HYDES AND JAMAICA SUGARS.

WANTED,

A BOY of about twelve or fourteen years of age, as an apprentice to the Paper-making business. Enquire of the printer hereof.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subscriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

FEBRUARY, 1773. VOL. II. NUMB. 68.

THE Pennsylvania AND GENERAL Packet

THE ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1773.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

The hiſtory of a man, who had been twenty years upon the very verge of ſtarving, without ever being ſtarved.—Written by himſelf.

"MY father, the younger ſon of a good family, was poſſeſſed of a ſmall living in the church. His education was above his fortune, and his generoſity greater than his education. Poor as he was, he had his flatterers ſtill poorer than himſelf; for every dinner he gave them, they returned him an equivalent in praiſe; and this was all he wanted; the ſame ambition that actuates a monarch at the head of an army, influenced my father at the head of his table: he told the ſtory of the ivy-tree, and that was laughed at; he repeated the jeſt of the two ſcholars and one pair of breeches, and the company laughed at that; but the ſtory of Taffy in the ſedan chair was ſure to ſet the table in a roar; thus his pleaſure encreaſed, in proportion to the pleaſure he gave; he loved all the world, and he fancied all the world loved him.

"As his fortune was but ſmall, he lived up to the very extent of it; he had no intentions of leaving his children money, for that was droſs; he was reſolved they ſhould have learning; for learning, he uſed to obſerve, was better than ſilver or gold. For this purpoſe he undertook to inſtruct us himſelf; and took as much pains to form our morals, as to improve our underſtanding. We were told that univerſal benevolence was what firſt cemented ſociety; we were taught to conſider all the wants of mankind as our own; to regard the *human face divine* with affection and eſteem; he wound us up to be mere machines of pity, and rendered us incapable of withſtanding the ſlighteſt impulſe made either by real or fictitious diſtreſs; in a word, we were perfectly inſtructed in the art of *giving away* thouſands, before we were taught the more neceſſary qualifications of *getting* a farthing.

"I cannot avoid imagining, that, thus refined by his leſſons out of all my ſuſpicion, and diveſted of even all the little cunning which nature had given me, I reſembled, upon my firſt entrance into the buſy and inſidious world, one of thoſe gladiators who were expoſed without armour in the amphitheatre at Rome. My father, however, who had only ſeen the world on one ſide, ſeemed to triumph in my ſuperior diſcernment; though my whole ſtock of wiſdom conſiſted in being able to talk like himſelf upon ſubjects that once were uſeful, becauſe they were then topics of the buſy world; but that now were utterly uſeleſs, becauſe connected with the buſy world no longer.

"The firſt opportunity he had of finding his expectations diſappointed, was at the very middling figure I made in the univerſity: he had flattered himſelf that he ſhould ſoon ſee me riſing into the foremoſt rank in literary reputation, but was mortified to find me utterly unnoticed and unknown. His diſappointment might have been partly aſcribed to his having over-rated my talents, and partly to my diſlike of mathematical reaſonings at a time, when my imagination and memory yet unſatisfied, were more eager after new objects, than deſirous of reaſoning upon thoſe I knew. This did not, however, pleaſe my tutors, who obſerved, indeed, that I was a little dull; but at the ſame time allowed, that I ſeemed to be *very good natured*, and had no harm in me.

"After I had reſided at college ſeven years, my father died, and left me—his bleſſing. Thus ſhoved from ſhore without ill-nature to protect, or cunning to guide, or proper ſtores to ſubſiſt me in ſo dangerous a voyage, I was obliged to embark in the wide world at twenty-two. But, in order to ſettle in life, my friends *adviſed* (FOR THEY ALWAYS ADVISE WHEN THEY BEGIN TO DESPISE US) they adviſed me, I ſay, to go into orders.

"To be obliged to wear a long wig, when I liked a ſhort one, or a black coat, when I generally dreſſed in brown, I thought was ſuch a reſtraint upon my liberty, that I abſolutely rejected the propoſal. A prieſt in England, is not the ſame mortified creature with a bonze in China; with us, not he that faſts beſt, but eats beſt, is reckoned the beſt liver; yet I rejected a life of luxury, indolence, and eaſe, from no other conſideration but that boyiſh one of dreſs. So that my friends were now perfectly ſatisfied I was undone; and yet they thought it a pity for one who had not the leaſt harm in him, and was ſo very good-natured.

"Poverty naturally begets dependance, and I was admitted as flatterer to a great man. And firſt I was ſurpriſed, that the ſituation of a flatterer at a great man's table could be thought diſagreeable; there was no great trouble in liſtening attentively when his lordſhip ſpoke, and laughing when he looked round for applauſe. This even good-manners might have obliged me to perform. I found, however, too ſoon, that his lordſhip was a greater dunce than myſelf; and from that very moment my power of flattery was at an end. I now rather aimed at ſetting him right, than at receiving his abſurdities with ſubmiſſion: to flatter thoſe we do not know is an eaſy taſk; but to flatter our intimate acquaintances, all whoſe foibles are ſtrongly in our eye, is drudgery inſupportable. Every time I now opened my lips in praiſe, my falſhood went to my conſcience; his lordſhip ſoon perceived me to be unfit for ſervice; I was therefore diſcharged; my patron at the ſame time being graciouſly pleaſed to obſerve, that he believed I was tolerably good-natured, and had not the leaſt harm in me.

"Diſappointed in ambition I had recourſe to love. A young lady, who lived with her aunt, and was poſſeſſed of a pretty fortune in her own diſpoſal, had given me, as I fancied, ſome reaſons to expect ſucceſs.—The ſymptoms by which I was guided were ſtriking; ſhe had always laughed with me at her aukward acquaintance, and at her aunt among the number; ſhe always obſerved, that a man of ſenſe would make a better huſband than a fool, and I as conſtantly applied the obſervation in my own favour. She continually talked in my company of friendſhip and the beauties of the mind, and ſpoke of Mr. Shrimp my rival's high-heeled ſhoes with deteſtation. Theſe were circumſtances which I thought ſtrongly in my favour; ſo after reſolving, and re-reſolving, I had courage enough to tell her my mind. Miſs heard my propoſal with ſerenity, ſeeming at the ſame time to ſtudy the figures of her fan. Out at laſt it came. There was but one ſmall objection to compleat our happineſs, which was no more, than—that ſhe was married three months before to Mr. Shrimp with high-heeled ſhoes! By way of conſolation however ſhe obſerved, that tho' I was diſappointed in her, my addreſſes to her aunt would probably kindle her into ſenſibility; as the old lady always allowed me to be very good-natured, and not to have the leaſt ſhare of harm in me.

"Yet ſtill I had friends, numerous friends, and to them I was reſolved to apply. O friendſhip! thou fond ſoother of the human breaſt, to thee we fly in every calamity; to thee the wretched ſeek for ſuccour; on thee the care-tired ſon of miſery fondly relies; from thy kind aſſiſtance the unfortunate always hopes relief, and may be ever ſure of—diſappointment! My firſt application was to a city ſcrivener, who had frequently offered to lend me money when he knew I did not want it. I informed him, that now was the time to put his friendſhip to the teſt; that I wanted to borrow a couple of hundreds for a certain occaſion, and was reſolved to take it up from him. And pray, Sir, cried my friend, do you want all this money? Indeed I never wanted it more, returned I. I am ſorry for that, cries the ſcrivener, with all my heart; for they who want money when they come to borrow, will always want money when they ſhould come to pay.

"From him I flew with indignation to one of the beſt friends I had in the world, and made the ſame requeſt. Indeed, Mr. Dry-bone, cries my friend, I always thought it would come to this. You know, Sir, I would not adviſe you but for your own good; but your conduct has hitherto been ridiculous in the higheſt degree, and ſome of your acquaintance always thought you a very ſilly fellow; let me ſee, you want two hundred pounds; do you want only two hundred, Sir, exactly? To confeſs a truth, returned I, I ſhall want three hundred; but then I have another friend from whom I can borrow the reſt. Why then, replied my friend, if you would take my advice; and you know I ſhould not preſume to adviſe you but for your own good, I would recommend it to you to borrow the whole ſum from that other friend; and then one note will ſerve for all, you know.

"Poverty now began to come faſt upon me, yet inſtead of growing more provident or cautious as I grew poor, I became every day more indolent and ſimple. A friend was arreſted for fifty pounds, I was unable to extricate him except by becoming his bail. When at liberty he fled from his creditors, and left me to take his place. In priſon I expected greater ſatisfactions than I had enjoyed at large. I hoped to converſe with men in this new world ſimple and believing like myſelf, but I found them as cunning and as cautious as thoſe in the world I had left behind. They ſpunged up my money whilſt it laſted, borrowed my coals and never paid them, and cheated me when I played at cribbage. All this was done becauſe they believed me to be very good-natured, and knew that I had no harm in me.

Upon my firſt entrance into this manſion, which is to ſome the abode of deſpair, I felt no ſenſations different from thoſe I experienced abroad. I was now on one ſide the door, and thoſe who were unconfined were on the other; this was all the difference between us. At firſt indeed I felt ſome uneaſineſs, in conſidering how I ſhould be able to provide this week for the wants of the week enſuing; but after ſome time, if I found myſelf ſure of eating one day, I never troubled my head how I was to be ſupplied another. I ſeized every precarious meal with the utmoſt good humour, indulged no rants of ſpleen at my ſituation, never called down heaven and all the ſtars to behold me dining upon an halfpenny-worth of radiſhes; my very companions were taught to believe that I liked ſallad better than mutton. I contented myſelf with thinking, that all my life I ſhould either eat white bread or brown; conſidered that all that happened was beſt, laughed when I was not in pain, took the world as it went, and read Tacitus often, for want of more books and company.

"How long I might have continued in this torpid ſtate of ſimplicity I cannot tell, had I not been rouzed by ſeeing an old acquaintance, whom I knew to be a prudent blockhead preferred to a place in the government. I now found that I had purſued a wrong track, and that the true way of being able to relieve others, was firſt to aim at independance myſelf. My immediate care, therefore, was to leave my preſent habitation, and make an entire reformation in my conduct and behaviour. For a free, open, undeſigning deportment, I put on that of cloſeneſs, prudence and œconomy. One of the moſt heroic actions I ever performed, and for which I ſhall praiſe myſelf as long as I live, was the refuſing half a crown to an old acquaintance, at the time when he wanted it, and I had it to ſpare; for this alone I deſerve to be decreed an ovation.

"I now therefore purſued a courſe of uninterrupted frugality, ſeldom wanted a dinner, and was conſequently invited to twenty. I ſoon began to get the character of a ſaving hunks that had money; and inſenſibly grew into eſteem. Neighbours have aſked my advice in the diſpoſal of their daughters, and I have always taken care not to give any. I have contracted a friendſhip with an alderman, only by obſerving, that if we take a farthing from a thouſand pound it will be a thouſand pound no longer. I have been invited to a miſer's table, by pretending to hate gravy; and am now actually upon treaty of marriage with a rich widow, for only having obſerved that the bread was riſing. If ever I am aſked a queſtion, whether I know it or not, inſtead of anſwering, I only ſmile and look wiſe. If a charity is propoſed, I go about with the hat, but put nothing in myſelf. If a wretch ſolicits my pity, I obſerve that the world is filled with impoſtors, and take a certain method of not being deceived by never relieving. In ſhort, I now find the trueſt way of finding eſteem even from the indigent, is *to give away nothing, and thus have much in our power to give.*"

VENDUE AT JOHN HART's TO-MORROW.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

By giving the following a place in your paper, you will oblige your very humble servant. P. T.

THAT man is born to trouble as the ſparks fly upward, is a ſcripture maxim confirmed by daily experience. From it the wiſe are not ſhielded by their prudence, the wealthy by their riches, nor the beautiful by their charms. In every ſtation of life we experience the alternate viciſſitudes of hope and fear, joy and grief, friendſhip and enmity. Why the only thinking being of this globe ſhould be doomed to paſs his days from helpleſs infancy to complaining old age, in fearing and ſuffering calamity, is a queſtion that philoſophers have long aſked, but could never anſwer. Some of them would have us look on the evils of life with contempt, and even preſerve our tranquility in the moſt excruciating tortures; whilſt others deplore the miſeries of life in the moſt deſponding terms. The one is unnatural rant, contrary to the feelings of humanity; the other mean, and unworthy of a man. The Galilean philoſophers alone follow nature and reaſon; they allow us to grieve as men, but require us not to deſpair, intemperately mourn, or peeviſhly complain; that, when we are injured and ſuffer, we be patient, reſigned and courageous. Patience is a moſt admirable Chriſtian virtue, or rather it is the aggregate of many. Of this grace there are three degrees, each riſing above the other, and forming the moſt perfect image that can be drawn of it—perſeverance, long-ſuffering, and fortitude. In the firſt inſtance, patience is not ſubject to the haſty flights of paſſion, nor the bitter impreſſions of reſentment; not expoſed to the anxious purſuits of avarice, nor open to the reſtleſs ſpirit of envy and ambition. It teaches us the moſt reſpectful addreſs; to be meek and lowly, civil and courteous, equal to every diſappointment, ſuperior to every affront; in our intercourſe with mankind to treat every perſon with civility and good manners, our freinds with reſpect, our good fortunes with decency, and our misfortunes with temper; our hopes with modeſty, and our fears without deſpair; in fine, to entertain the beſt opinion of the ſettled courſe and conſtitution of things. Conſidered in the view of long-ſuffering, patience teaches us that we are as certainly ſubject to pain and affliction as that there are ſuch evils in the world; ſuggeſts from hence a noble inference that happineſs, pure and unalloyed, is not the condition of this life, though it be the ultimate reſult of a well ſpent one: that troubles and afflictions make a great part of our probation on earth, and are as needful to our virtue as continued eaſe and enjoyment: that, in the mean time, it would be a forfeiture of common ſenſe, to ſink under the attacks upon our health or proſperity, and betray a childiſh querulouſneſs to grow peeviſh on accidental, or moroſe on continued infirmities: that evenneſs and ſerenity of ſpirits are the beſt cordials in affliction; and though we cannot always preſerve them in an exact poiſe, the nearer we keep to it the fairer ſhall we bid for happineſs: that in a world like ours, where our ſenſes aſſault us, and our hearts betray us, we ſhould paſs on from crime to crime, heedleſs and remorſeleſs, till we and our follies were laid in the duſt, if miſery did not ſtand in our way, and our pains admoniſh us of our vices: that, without theſe evils, virtue would have fewer companions, nor would piety, juſtice and ſobriety be ſo uniformly exerciſed;—for what is piety? —what is piety but an elevation of ſoul towards our CREATOR, and an extenſion of our thoughts to futurity. The next life is to come; the SUPREME BEING is unſeen; many would have no recourſe to an inviſible power, but that all others had eluded their hopes, nor fix their attention on the future, but that they are diſcontented with the preſent. As to juſtice, that has been thought to have been partly impreſſed on mankind by the inconveniencies of fraud and oppreſſion. Of charity, by which I mean that kind diſpoſition that prompts us to ſupply the wants of the poor, it is ſuperfluous to obſerve that it could have no place if there were no want. Evil is not only the occaſional, but the efficient cauſe of this virtue; for we are incited to the relief of miſery by the conſciouſneſs that we have the ſame nature with the ſufferer; that we are in danger of the ſame diſtreſs, and may ſome time implore the ſame aſſiſtance. As to temperance, it is nothing but the forbearance of unlawful pleaſures; and if theſe were not followed by pain, who of the *many* would forbear it? Every day we ſee ſome, in whom the deſire of preſent indulgence overpowers all ſenſe of paſt, and all foreſight of future miſery. In a remiſſion of the gout, the drunkard returns to his wine, and the glutton to his feaſt; and, if neither diſeaſe nor poverty were dreaded, almoſt every one would ſink down in idle ſenſuality, without any care of himſelf or others. That miſery does not make all virtuous, is ſelf-evident; but it is certain, that of what virtue there is, evil produces a conſiderable part. Impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, the lighter evils of life ſit with greater eaſe on the patient man, and even the greater ones with peculiar grace and dignity. Pain and ſickneſs, though he is not inſenſible to, he is yet cheerfully reſigned under, conſiders them as the neceſſary reſult of a being inhabiting a tabernacle of clay, as ſo many checks on the wantonneſs of health and high ſpirits. Want and poverty he ſubmits to as evils indeed, but yet as neceſſary and uſeful ones; and ſo reconciles his appetites to the means he has of gratifying them. Should oppreſſion or perſecution be the hard lot of ſuch a man, the ſame happy temper carries him through every trial with equal fortitude. He reſents, indeed, with a proper ſpirit every indignity, but thirſts not after revenge. To have advanced thus far in this virtue is laudable; but it muſt be owned, that the followers of Zeno, and many in the Pagan world endured the moſt exalted pitch of human ſufferings without the motives of a providence. The arch-atheiſt Vanini ſuffered in blaſphemous denial of the being and moral government of the Deity: ſo that it is not perſeverance, nor reſignation, nor both, which conſtitutes Chriſtian patience. Natural phlegm and indolence have too great a ſhare in the one, and vanity in the other, and often deſpair in both. Some natures ſeem ſtupidly inſenſible, others vainly ſtout, or perhaps obſtinately ſtubborn. By one or other of theſe cauſes, we may account for the noble heroiſm of the antients, which has, in fact, produced as admired characters on falſe principles of virtue as have ſince appeared upon true.

The finiſhing ſtage of this virtue is fortitude, courage and confidence, ariſing from a firm perſuaſion of the divine moral government, and a ſteady reliance on a future ſtate, in which all the ſeeming inequalities of the preſent ſhall be finally adjuſted; where all pains, woes and perſecutions we have innocently ſuffered ſhall be the means of heightening our happineſs and felicity; where we ſhall receive the reward of patience, and enjoy the fruits of righteouſneſs. Without ſome ſuch refuge to extract any degrees of pleaſure from the extremes of pain, to refine ſome happineſs out of much miſery, is above the reach of ordinary philoſophy; but when the belief of a Deity, and the happineſs of futurity ſtep in to our relief, animate our hopes, and diſpel our fears, then it is that patience has her perfect work; then we begin to philoſophiſe on afflictions, and to reconcile them to ſome good end in the undiſcerned ſcheme of providence.

FROM THE ST. JAMES's CHRONICLE.

TO THE PRINTER.

I AM an old man retired from buſineſs and hurry of the world, and am never ſo happy, as when I can in any meaſure contribute to improve the minds of the riſing generation, and as it were, fortify them againſt all attacks of ſpecious and deſtructive alurements: I doubt not but you will readily give place to the following allegory, ſelected from an ingenious performance lately publiſhed.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Abraham Lovechild.

The TRAVELLER *and* SNAKE. *An* EMBLEM.

Of the uſe of Self-Denial.

WITH haſty ſteps, at the firſt dawn of day,
The chearful traveller purſues his way;
But tir'd at noon he ſeeks a ſhady grove
Of lofty trees, whoſe branches meet above;
Conceal'd beneath the graſs the ſerpent lies;
The ſwain draws near and by his venom dies.
Thus he, who leaving virtue's ſacred ways,
Securely through the paths of pleaſure ſtrays,
Wounded by vice, his peace and honour loſt,
Buys late experience at too dear a coſt:
To him who *perſeveres* alone are giv'n
Fair fame on earth and endleſs bliſs in Heav'n.

A SERPENT concealed in the graſs is an apt emblem of fraud and vice, concealed under ſpecious appearances.—The traveller goes on his road with chearfulneſs during the morning hours: He doubts not but he ſhall ſoon get to his journey's end, and expects not to meet with the leaſt obſtacle in his way.

But when he feels the heat increaſing, his vigour begins to relax. When the hours of noon arrive, he is abſolutely weak and faint. He beholds a wood ſpread its inviting ſhade; he conſiders not, that to enter it, is to deviate from his road; he thinks not what danger he may encounter there. All his attention is taken up in relieving himſelf from a preſent inconvenience.

He enters the grove, he loſes himſelf among its cool and agreeable windings. When he would return, he finds himſelf perplexed as in a maze, and before he can regain the road is bitten by a venomous Reptile which was concealed from his ſight among the graſs.——He now wiſhes he had borne the heat of the day: His blood is conſumed with fires far more intolerable. He falters, he ſinks under his pains, and falls a victim to his own imprudence.

MORAL.

VIRTUE is never ſafe but when ſhe is ſecured by the guard of prudence: Diſcretion is her handmaid, and wiſdom her counſellor and inſtructor.

Caution is a neceſſary leſſon to be learned by youth, and perſeverance one of the beſt qualities they can be endowed with.

When fortune ſmiles upon us, it is eaſy to go on in the practice of virtue; and a man may eaſily obtain the reputation of being *good* when he is ſo circumſtanced that he muſt become a monſter of vice to be *wicked*.

But this is counting his advantage before the field is won. Let him be ſubject to the rough ſtorms of adverſity. Let him bear the heat and burden of the day.

Will he not *then* turn aſide to the paths of pleaſure, and ſeek for relief in the bowers of diſſipation?

It is thus that many are loſt who have begun a good work, but have not had courage and reſolution to go through with it. They have turned aſide from virtue; all their good works are forgotten, they have loſt their reward, and their memory is a by-word to poſterity.

But you, who would attain to the end of your labours, follow not after their example. Be you virtuous, and to your *virtue* join *prudence*; be prudent alſo, and to your prudence join *perſeverance*; ſo ſhall you not fall into the ſnares of pleaſure, nor feel the envenomed ſtings of guilt and remorſe, whoſe bite is ſharper than that of the ſerpent, and whoſe poiſon is more deadly than that of the venomous adder.

ANECDOTE.

DURING the ſtate of the laſt war with France, the regiment called the Iriſh Brigade, in that ſervice, either through partiality in the French commanders, or probably being thought better able to oppoſe Engliſh force than any of their troops, were conſtantly employed on the moſt hazardous occaſions, and never ſo duly paid or well clothed as any other regiment; which having long cauſed murmurs among the men, was at length reſented by their officers, who, drawing up a ſhort account of the nature of their grievances, annexed a petition thereto to receive their pay and clothes, and had it preſented by one of their Captains to the King; but this great monarch happened to be then in a very ill humour, took ſcarce time to read it, when he flung it from him, and, with a countenance ſufficiently menacing to have intimidated at leaſt a ſquadron of Frenchmen, told the officer, that an Iriſh regiment was more trouble to him than all the reſt of his army put together; to which the Hibernian replied, with a boldneſs truly peculiar to his country, that he was ſorry to hear it, but in recompence begged leave to remind him, *that* was a general complaint among his enemies alſo; which anſwer at once ſo pleaſed and amazed his Majeſty, that after gazing ſome time on the man in admiration of his audacity, he ſtooped, took up the paper, ſigned, and delivered it to him, obſerving at the ſame time, with a ſmile, he found it too true a ſaying, "There was no reſiſting *Iriſh aſſurance.*"

Copy of a genuine letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in the country.

DEAR SIR,

SINCE I muſt fulfil my promiſe of writing to you, I am ſorry to begin with telling you, that I am ſorry I made the promiſe, I am ſorry I came here, and ſorry to ſee and hear what I never thought to live to ſee and hear. After ſo many years retirement, I am quite loſt in this town, which I left with regret ſeventeen years ago. Though I am much changed in my paſſions, it cannot be owing ſolely to the prejudice in favour of paſt times, that I ſee things in the diſguſting light I cannot help ſeeing them at preſent.—I muſt except the changes in the ſtreets, buildings, bridges, &c. which I think are noble, and worthy of London; but as to the people, men, women, and children, are diſtracted, and ſcarcely a human creature knows his rank in life.

When people live at the rate of ten times their fortunes, what can be expected but bankruptcies? and in almoſt every houſe in the city you may ſee the rueful effects of ſome late bankruptcies that daily threaten more. The men are diſſolute and abandoned, and the women have loſt all ſenſe of modeſty. The young men dreſs like monkies, and the women like harlots. The younkers have ſcarce cloaths to cover their rumps, and the girls have fixed that conſtant bluſh on their cheeks by art, which they can no longer derive from nature, and have madly returned to faſhioning their waſtes (as I once was fool enough to admire) to produce ſtinking breath and conſumptions.

BOSTON, *January* 28.

Laſt week we had ſeveral falls of ſnow, by which perſons may reap great advantage beſides that of having good ſleding, by following a direction contained in an extract from Dr. ROTHERAM, who in his philoſophical enquiry into the nature and properties of WATER, lately publiſhed, ſays,—"One effect of "SNOW, which I can aſſure my readers of is, That "a certain quantity of it, taken up freſh from the "ground, and mixed with a FLOUR-PUDDING, "will ſupply the place of EGGS, and make it equally "light; the quantity allowed is two table ſpoon-"fulls inſtead of ONE EGG; and if this propor-"tion be much exceeded, the pudding will not adhere "together, but will fall to pieces in boiling. I aſſert "this from the experience of my own family; and any "one who chuſes to try it, will find it to be fact."

We hear the Commiſſioners for enquiring into the circumſtances of burning the Gaſpee ſchooner, lately mentioned to have met at Newport, have adjourned that court to May next.

It is now reported that about one third of the towns and diſtricts in this province have had meetings and made returns to the committee of correſpondence.

NEW-YORK, *February* 4.

By Captain Pearce, in 25 days from Kingſton, in Jamaica, we have advice of the death of Sir William Trelawny, Governor in Chief of that Iſland, when the command devolved on the Hon. John Dalling, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor.

The 14th ult. Capt. Pearce ſpoke with a ſhip from South Carolina for England, with three more in company from the ſame place, but did not learn the Captain's name of either of them, it blowing hard at the time.

A ſhip and ſchooner from Philadelphia, arrived at Jamaica a few days before Capt. Pearce ſailed from thence.

Wedneſday the 27th ult. Capt. Henſhaw arrived here from St. Vincents, but laſt from St. Martins: He left St. Vincents about 5 weeks ago, and informs us, that General Leybourne was gone to Grenada, and the command of the troops devolved on Col. Dalrymple, who had entirely ſurrounded the Indians, and 'twas imagined the greateſt part of them would be made priſoners, as they never had teſtified the leaſt willingneſs of engaging the ſoldiers in any other manner than in ſcouting parties; that Capt. Read's boat in going aſhore with Capt. Stanton and 25 men, overſet, by which accident 18 ſoldiers were drowned; that the Indians from behind a little eminence fired upon and wounded a ſerjeant, and killed three men that were ſaved from the waves, but that Capt. Stanton and the ſerjeant behaved with ſo much reſolution, notwithſtanding the latter was wounded in three places, that the Indians ſoon gave way, and took to the woods, when Capt. Stanton immediately hoiſted Engliſh colours and kept poſſeſſion of the ground the enemy abandoned.

Yeſterday the ſnow Peggy, Capt. William Haſtie arrived here in 8 weeks from St. Ubes, who, on the 10th of January, lat. 23, long. 53, ſpoke with a ſnow, Capt. M'Neil, 22 days from Charleſtown bound to Dominica; and the 26th, lat. 36, ſpoke with the ſhip Commerce, Capt. Robert Haſtie, 7 weeks and two days from Glaſgow bound to Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 8.

On Thurſday laſt was married at Darby, Mr. BENJAMIN BARTRAM, ſon of Mr. John Bartram, Botaniſt to the King, Acad. Reg. Suec. Soc. of Kingceſs townſhip, to Miſs BETSEY HUNT, daughter of Mr. John Hunt, of Darby.

THEATRE.

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY, at the Theatre in Southwark, this preſent EVENING,

THE BEGGARS OPERA.

Capt. Macheath by Mr. HALLAM,
Peachum by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Lockit by Mr. MORRIS,
Mat o' th' Mint by Mr. GOODMAN,
Filch by Mr. WALL,
Nimming Ned by Mr. BYERLEY,
Ben Budge by Mr. PARKER,
Jemmy Twitcher by Mr. JOHNSON,
Lucy by Miſs STORER,
Mrs. Peachum by Mrs. MORRIS,
Mrs. Coaxer by Mrs. HENRY,
Jenny Diver by Miſs RICHARDSON,
Mrs. Slammekin by Mrs. WALL,
Moll Brazen by Mr. ROBERTS,
Diana Trapes by Miſs RICHARDSON,
Polly by Miſs HALLAM.

To Conclude with a COUNTRY DANCE by the Characters.

A HORNPIPE by Mr. FRANCIS.

To which will be added, (BY PARTICULAR DESIRE)

THE MAYOR OF GARRET.

Major Sturgeon by Mr. HALLAM.
Sir Jacob Jollup by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Jerry Sneak by Mr. MORRIS,
Lint by Mr. WALL,
Mr. Bruin by Mr. BYERLEY,
Roger by Mr. PARKER,
Criſpin Heeltap by Mr. HENRY,
Mrs. Bruin by Miſs RICHARDSON,
Mrs. Sneak by Mrs. MORRIS.

To conclude with a COUNTRY DANCE by the Characters

The Doors to be opened at FOUR, and the PLAY to begin exactly at SIX o'Clock. No Perſons, on any Account whatſoever, can poſſibly be admitted behind the Scenes. Places in the Boxes may be taken at the THEATRE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN will pleaſe to ſend their Servants at FOUR o'Clock.

TICKETS, without which no perſon can be admitted, are ſold at the bar of the Coffee-houſe. Boxes, 7s. 6d. Pit, 5s. Gallery, 3s.

Shortly will be Publiſhed,

A

DISSERTATION

ON THE

LAWS OF EXCISE,

In which the arguments urged in their favour by Publicus will be conſidered, and the dangerous conſequences, reſulting from them to Liberty and Commerce will be pointed out.

BY CAUSIDICUS MERCATORIUS, ESQ.

" *'Twill be recorded for a* precedent,
" *And many an* error *by the ſame example*
" *Will ruſh into the ſtate.*

Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.

To execute theſe laws requires a perpetual rummaging *and* ſearching in houſes; *now nothing is more contrary than this to* liberty; *and thoſe* who eſtabliſh theſe ſorts of duties, *have not ſurely been* ſo happy *in this reſpect, as to hit upon the beſt method of* adminiſtration.

Monteſquieu's Spirit of Laws.

WAS STOPT,

A TABLE SPOON, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, with a dragon's head in a ducal coronet engraved on the handle. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to JOHN DAVID, Goldſmith, near the Drawbridge, and paying for the advertiſing, may have it again.

WILLDAY AND MONTGOMERY,

At their Store in Fourth-Street, have for ſale,

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, amongſt which are, a variety of Silks, as Brocaded and Striped Luteſtrings, Plain and Flowered Mantuas, Tobine Sattins, Paduaſoys, Peelongs, Perſians, &c. which will be ſold on reaſonable terms.

ALL PERSONS that have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of HUGH WRIGHT, late mariner, deceaſed, of this city, are hereby requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, on or before the tenth day of March next, otherwiſe they cannot be paid, as the executors will at that time give up their truſt.

JAMES CRAIG,
ANDREW MAY,
WILLIAM COFFING, } Executors.

A FARMER WANTED.

HE muſt underſtand all kinds of country buſineſs, eſpecially carting, plowing and mowing, and more particularly breaking ſteers to draught and hauling logs to a mill. Any clever fellow who is capable of the above branches of huſbandry, may have £25 ſterling per ann. with ſuitable diet and lodging. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

Trenton, Feb. 5, 1773.

THE ſubſcribers, together with two-thirds in value of the creditors, having petitioned the inferior court of common pleas of the county of Hunterdon, for the benefit of a late act of inſolvency of the province of New-Jerſey: And being willing to comply in all things with the directions of the ſaid act of Aſſembly, it is ordered that Tueſday the ſixteenth day of March next be appointed for their creditors to appear at the Court-houſe in Trenton, within the county of Hunterdon, before William Clayton and Micajah How, Eſquires, two of his Majeſty's judges for the county aforeſaid, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the eſtates of the ſaid debtors may not be made for the uſe of the creditors, and their bodies diſcharged from confinement, agreeable to the ſaid act of aſſembly.

WILLIAM DAVISON, junior,
SAMUEL COXE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber, having been employed, for ſometime paſt, in planting, cultivating, and improving a vineyard, in Merion Townſhip, within ſeven miles of Philadelphia, ſolely, and without any aſſiſtance from public bodies of men, or individuals, and notwithſtanding his meeting with many diſcouraging difficulties, natural concomitants, in the beginning of ſuch undertakings, has nevertheleſs, by dint of induſtry, perſeverance, and great expence, (as hath fully appeared by certificates to the ſatisfaction of the managers) brought about a pleaſing proſpect of its practicability, and promiſe of future ſucceſs, as numbers of Gentlemen, ſome of whom are acquainted with the nature of Vines, have been witneſſes of, and expreſſed their approbation thereof in the moſt pleaſing terms, and in encouraging me to enlarge my plan, procure foreign plants, fence and ſecure it, and employ proper hands to bring it to perfection as ſoon as poſſible, and gave me from time to time ſuch aſſurances of their approbation and intereſt with the public, as gave me hopes of the ſucceſs of a Lottery for the ſaid purpoſe.

Having therefore come to the reſolution, and ſet the Lottery on foot by the name of the Public Vineyard Lottery, and appointed a ſufficient number of Gentlemen of fortune and reputation, who are kind enough to act as managers (as may be ſeen by the Scheme) and to whom ſatisfactory ſecurity is given, as to the application of the money intended to be raiſed.

The Subſcriber therefore hopes for the continuance and encouragement of the Public in promoting the LOTTERY, and doubts not, but the deſign will appear pregnant with many advantages to America, and this province in particular.

The Public's moſt obliged humble ſervant,
JOHN LEACOCK.

N. B. As there may be many not acquainted with the meaning of a PUBLIC VINEYARD, it is thought neceſſary to inform them, it is intended, that the cuttings of the Vines ſhall be free, and without any expenſe for any perſons who chooſe to apply for them, who will engage to plant them in ſuitable pieces of ground, for the encouragement of Vineyards, in order that they may become more general throughout the province, and who may be aſſured of all the advice and aſſiſtance in the Subſcriber's power, GRATIS. J. L.

*** Tickets to be had of the Managers.

Juſt Publiſhed, and Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

THE

FASHIONABLE LOVER;

A

COMEDY:

AS IT IS ACTED IN

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

BY RICHARD CUMBERLAND,

AUTHOR OF THE WEST INDIAN.

On Wedneſday next will be Publiſhed, and Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

AN

ORATION,

DELIVERED JANUARY 22, 1773,

BEFORE

THE PATRON, VICE-PRESIDENTS AND MEMBERS OF THE

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,

HELD AT

PHILADELPHIA,

FOR PROMOTING

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

BY WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.

One of the Secretaries of the ſaid Society, and Provoſt of the College of Philadelphia.

To be LET or SOLD,

A TWO ſtory Houſe and Kitchen in Willing's Alley, facing St. Paul's Church. Enquire of ISAAC SNOWDEN in Second-ſtreet, who has a few of Mr. Lyon's note books on hand for ſale.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber,

A QUANTITY of Meadow HAY, firſt and ſecond crops; the firſt crop delivered at 4l. 10s. per ton, the ſecond at 4l. per ton, in the city, or joining thereto, by

WILLIAM WESTON, Butcher,
at the corner of Walnut and Fifth-ſtreets.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1773.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, the 27th ult. A Servant man, named JOHN WRIGHT, by trade a taylor, about 50 years of age, five feet, five or ſix inches high, ſmall viſage, has a large ſcar acroſs his chin, dark brown ſtraight hair. Had on when he went away, a blue grey ſhort coat and jacket, trimmed with black, blue pluſh breeches, light grey yarn ſtockings, a white ſhirt, and an old beaver hat, with a hole in the crown of it; he took with him a ſcarlet waiſtcoat, and a light grey mixture ditto, and breeches. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

PETER M'KINLAY.

January 27, 1773.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, one great coat of a lead colour, two tight bodied coats, one of them blue thick cloth, the other thin, of a purple colour; three veſts, one of them with flaſh ſleeves, with four buttons on a ſleeve, the other is lapelled, with mohair buttons, both nearly of a claret colour, and the third is lincey woolſey, double breaſted, of a reddiſh colour; one caſtor hat; a pair of leather breeches, with metal buttons; a pair of ſail ſtockings, and a pair of blue and white mittins. The thief is a middle ſized man, called HENRY JONES, but it is expected he has altered his name; he has ſhort black hair, is about forty years of age, and had on when he went away a brown thick cloth jacket, a pair of red trowſers, the ſtraps of his ſhoes were turned under and tied with ſtrings, but it is probable he has changed his cloaths. Whoever ſecures ſaid thief in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me

DAVID GILLMON, living near Roads Town, in Cumberland County, Weſt-Jerſey.

Baltimore, Jan. 13, 1773.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Neabſco Iron works, Two Servant men, belonging to the Hon. John Taylor, Eſq; viz.

JOSEPH LOVEDAY, an Engliſh Convict, about 23 years old, five feet eight inches high, and of a ruddy complexion, ſandy coloured hair, red beard and ſmooth faced, ſqueaking voice and a halt in his walk, owing to his having one of his knees diſlocated, and therefore cannot bend it but trails his leg after him. He run away about the firſt of November laſt, and had on when he went away, a blue Fearnought, and a cotton jacket, oznabrig ſhirt and trowſers, the trowers he had dyed brown with tan bark; his other clothes are ſuch as ſervants commonly have, but imagine he will endeavour to change them as ſoon as he can. The other is named, JAMES M'LANE, a Scotch indented Servant, of great volubility of language; but may eaſily be known to be a Highlandman by his tongue, he is a ſhort well made fellow, wears his own hair, which is a little of the ſandy colour, dreſſes and ties it behind in the ſoldier's faſhion, and talks largely of his feats in the laſt war, and has more aſſurance than a great many of his countrymen has, an inſtance of which he gave, in undertaking the management of a ſchooner which I made him maſter of, tho' now believe he knew little or nothing about, and has ungratefully left the Schooner in Northumberland about the 14th of December laſt, ſold his bedclothes and ſundry other things, and run off. He had a variety of clothes with him of his own, particularly a leaden coloured coat which he daily wore.

Whoever apprehends the two ſervants and ſecures them, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall receive for Joſeph Loveday, FIVE POUNDS, and for James M'Lane TEN POUNDS, paid by

THOMAS LAWSON.

N. B. If the above mentioned ſervants are taken up towards Philadelphia, the perſon or perſons concerned, are deſired to apply to John Colvert in Baltimore.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

As CLERK,

A YOUNG MAN that writes a good hand and underſtands accompts, is thoroughly acquainted with the town, having been lately employed in public buſineſs, and can be well recommended. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY hearty NEGRO MAN. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD, by

PELATIAH WEBSTER,

At his Store in Water-Street, between Walnut and Cheſnut-Streets,

A NEAT aſſortment of BOSTON SHOES, of excellent quality and variety of colours, ſeal ſkins, Barcelona Handkerchiefs of all colours, POT-ASH KETTLES, boilers containing about 15 gallons, iron tea kettles, a variety of coarſe woollens, cottons, check flannels, &c. AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, very ſerviceable, at 2*ſ.* and 2*ſ* 6*d*. per yard, COCOA, bohea tea, chocolate, pepper, nutmegs, Florence oil from London, of the beſt quality, a few tierces of brown ſugar, raiſins in cags, iron dogs very neat, and of a curious figure; alſo, a few tons of bar-iron, and a large quantity of beſt NEWBURY RUM.

JOHN REED begs leave to return his thanks to thoſe gentlemen who have ſubſcribed toward the publication of his MAP of the CITY and LIBERTIES of PHILADELPHIA; and at the ſame time has the pleaſure to inform them, that the plates are now cutting by James Smither, in Strawberry Alley, are in great forwardneſs, and will be finiſhed as ſoon as poſſible.

Subſcriptions are taken in by the following gentlemen, viz. John Biddle, Henry Keppele, jun. Peter Dehaven and Peter Thomſon, of the city, Jeremiah Baker, and William Pearſon, of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia; Benjamin Jacobs, in Philadelphia county; George Gray, Eſq; at the Lower Ferry, and Caleb Parry, at the Upper Ferry, on Schuylkill; John Jacobs, Eſq; Humphrey Marſhall, Nathaniel Pennock, Perſifor Frazor, and Archibald Dick, in Cheſter county; and by John Dunlap.

Thoſe who have not already paid in their firſt ſubſcription money, are requeſted to ſend it without delay.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A SMART, active WHITE or NEGRO BOY, about fifteen or ſixteen years of age, for which a good price will be given: His employment will be principally to wait on table and go on errands. Enquire of the printer.

December 26, 1772.

BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale on the ſixth day of March next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, at the houſe of Thomas Champin, in the townſhip of Great Egg Harbour, the following valuable tracts of land and marſh; 1450 acres of land and ſwamp on South River, on which is a mill ſeat ſaid to be claimed by Iſrael Pemberton; 95 acres of pine land, on Miry Run; 200 acres of ſalt marſh, between Tuckehow and Middle River, ſaid to be the third part of 600 acres; and 50 acres of land and marſh, on a place called Garrit's Iſland, be all the ſeveral tracts more or leſs; late the property of JOSEPH SOMERS, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution at the ſuit of SAMUEL RISLEY, Eſq; by

THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

RUN AWAY, on the 12th inſtant (January) from the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet near the New-Market, a ſervant man named JOHN BARKLEY, a Yorkſhireman, by trade a ſtone-ſawer, about five feet ſix inches high, of a dark complexion, appears to be old and has a down look, dark brown hair, ſtoops in his walk, takes a great deal of ſnuff, is much given to drink, and can neither read nor write; he is ſuppoſed to have gone in the Wilmington ſtage towards Maryland or Virginia; had on when he went away, a gray coating ſurtout with buttons of the ſame colour, about half worn, a ſlopped hat, a new white ſhirt, white trowſers, ſpeckled ſtockings, braſs buckles in his ſhoes; he took with him a white wallet. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward if in the province, and FOUR DOLLARS if out of the province.

PETER BIGGS.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from Greenwich Point, about the 27th day of December laſt, a black HORSE, about fourteen hands high, with a large ſtar, ſwitch tail which he carries low, trots and gallops, and is ſlack of courage; three years old: If ſtolen, the above reward ſhall be paid for the horſe on conviction of the thief, or THREE DOLLARS for the horſe, and no queſtions aſked, paid by WILLIAM CARSON, at the Harp and Crown in Philadelphia or the ſubſcriber at Newark.

WILLIAM CARSON.

Salem, New-Jerſey, January 10, 1773.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, about the 15th of July laſt, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named MICHAEL WHEALON, but has changed his name to WILLIAM YOUNG; he has been working in Newcaſtle county, near Saint Georges, and left that about two months ago and ſaid he was going down to Maryland to work; he is about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, of a pale complexion, a little pock marked, a down look, has light ſandy hair, ſtoops a good deal in his walk, talks much on the brogue, is fond of liquor, and is very impudent when drunk or ſober; he took with him a blue cloth ſailor's jacket, a pair of blue pluſh breeches, white thread ſtockings, a red and white narrow ſtriped linen jacket without ſleeves, made very long waiſted, a red ſhort cloth jacket, the fore parts of which is very fine and the back is Bath coating; he had got a few yards of white linen at St. Georges, in pay for his work, which it is likely he will offer for ſale; his other cloaths uncertain: He has been at Newfoundland, and ſays he intends going there next ſpring, and is very apt to talk of it. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home FOUR POUNDS, from

CURTIS TRENCHARD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Proprietors of the GLASS WORKS near this city, having compleated the ſame, HEREBY INFORM, that they are now ready to receive and execute ORDERS for any kinds or quantities of WHITE or GREEN GLASS, in which they doubt not but they ſhall be able to render ſatisfaction both as to PRICE and QUALITY, particularly in WINDOW GLASS, which they will engage to ſell as good, and cheaper, than that imported from Great-Britain.

Orders are received at John Elliott's in Walnut-ſtreet, John Elliott, junior's, in Market-ſtreet, and by Iſaac Gray in Cheſnut-ſtreet, at each of whoſe houſes their glaſs is ſold: And as they have already experienced an inconvenience from the great reſort of people to the works, they find it neceſſary to admit none but purchaſers to the value of five ſhillings each.

N. B. Two perſons who underſtand blowing of glaſs may have good encouragement by applying as above.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1737.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, on Saturday night laſt, from the dock of William Allen, Eſquire's wharf, a Moſes built BOAT, nearly new, thickly timbered and very dirty in the inſide, painted red, her bottom paid with turpentine, with about three hundred barrel ſtaves on board. Whoever will give intelligence of ſaid boat and ſtaves (ſo that they may be had) to CALDWELL and WILSON, ſhall have the above reward.

THOMAS HARTLEY,

FROM LONDON,

Living in Front-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

MAKES ladies STAYS of all ſorts, to the greateſt perfection and elegance of ſhape, which when fitted will ſit eaſy, and diſguiſe a ſhape not entirely ſo. Orders from the city and country, and from captains of veſſels, on the ſhorteſt notice, will be punctually ſupplied; and the ladies may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to pleaſe them in the neateſt manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Betſey, Captain Hood, and to be SOLD by

TIMOTHY BERRETT,

In Arch-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

A neat aſſortment of PLATED WORK, JEWELLERY, and HARD-WARE, conſiſting of

PLATED tea-urns, coffee-pots, waiters, bread-baſkets, caſters and cruet-frames, ſalts, candleſticks, ſhoe and knee buckles. Foile-ſtone and paſte ſhoe, knee and ſtock buckles, foile-ſtone ſolitaire necklaces, ditto ear-rings, ſtay-hooks and hair-pins, paſte ear-rings, marquiſet, garnet, pearl, coc de pearl with drops, creſcent with or without knots, marquiſet fancy hair-pins, foile-ſtone, mocoa, garnet and twiſted rings, gold, garnet and foile-ſtone lockets, ſilver, gilt and plated ſhagreen inſtrument caſes, ladies gilt chains, ſeals and keys, gilt ſhoe, knee and ſhirt-buckles, locket ditto, ſteel buckles, watch chains, ſeals and keys, enamelled gilt mounted ſnuff-boxes, paper ditto, quadrille pools, &c. plated, green, ivory, camwood and black ditto knives and forks, barlow penknives, beſt and common black poliſhed razors, a variety of japanned waiters of the neweſt patterns, a neat aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools, alſo two very neat enamelled arch dials for clocks, a few ſets of clock work, caſting and forging, all which he is determined to ſell on the moſt moderate terms for caſh.

N. B. A very good BARREL ORGAN, with five ſtops, which plays twenty-two different tunes, to be diſpoſed of for Caſh or Dry Goods.

Philadelphia, January 12, 1773.

THE partnerſhip of MANY AND FISS being diſſolved on the 8th inſtant, all who are indebted to ſaid partnerſhip, and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to call on J. FISS.

LATELY IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

The ſecond door above the London Coffee-houſe, in Market-ſtreet,

A large and neat aſſortment of PICTURES and DRAWING BOOKS: Among this collection are the following—

THE ſeaſons, an original after Roſalba, in pear-tree, beautifully painted, peace and plenty finely coloured and beautifully ornamented, elegant characteriſtical pieces in green and gold frames, viz. Flora, the letter-woman, the oyſter-woman, the bathing beauty, Miſs Yates in the character of Electra, the lady's maid ſoaping linen, Joſeph and Potiphar's wife, Venus blinding Cupid, by Strange, George Whitefield, landſcapes, views of capital cities, ſcriptural pieces, ſea pieces, whale fiſheries, and a great number of fancy pieces painted on glaſs and in fine gold frames, &c. &c. ſets of the ſundry dock-yards with the men of war in them, beautifully ornamented, ſets of the twelve monthly flowers in beautiful frames, the paſſions of the ſoul as they are expreſſed in the human countenance, by Lebrun, with a variety of the moſt elegant engravings by the greateſt artiſts in Rome and London, general Atlas, containing thirty-ſix new maps, by Palairet and others, in one large book, Le Clerc's principle of drawing improved, with a large aſſortment of other drawings, a great variety of copper-plate copy books, from the earlieſt attempts to the compleating of the moſt accompliſhed penman, Dury's forty-five maps, beautifully coloured and bound in a proper ſize for gentlemen's pockets, Albins birds beautifully coloured, in volumes, with their explanations, geographical playing cards, and playing cards of ancient hiſtory, lately invented for the inſtructive entertainment of young gentlemen and ladies, by an eminent clergyman in London, alſo meſſage and playing cards, and a journey through Europe, or the play of geography, invented by Dr. Nugent.

Said BROOKS has alſo for ſale, a beautiful diamond ring, a fine ſilver plated tea-urn, leather jacks lined with ſolid ſilver, gold ſcales regulated at the bank, ſilver and ſilver plated ſhoe and knee-buckles, elegant ſtone and paſte buckles for ladies, neweſt faſhion gilt buckles for gentlemen and ladies, gold, gilt, ſtone and pinchbeck ſtock-buckles, gold ear-rings, gold and garnet broaches, plain gold rings and gold hoop rings with real garnets, gold enamelled ſleeve buttons, gold ſtone buttons, a variety of other buttons, a ſilver tea-pot and cream-pot, a beautiful aſſortment of ear-rings ſet round with marquiſites in pearl, ſilver thimbles and ſilver broaches, ſtone buckles for childr en, ſilver plated bottle-ſtands and other ſorts, ſilver and gilt watch ſeals, gold ſeals, the new faſhion tea-tongs, fine ſet combs, and a great aſſortment of hair-pins, beſt pencils, ladies lockets, dreſſing boxes, elegant gold bracelets ſet with garnets, tooth-pick caſes, pencil caſes, beſt London-made penknives and ſciſſars, caſes of razors and ſhaving boxes, engines that any perſon can make a good writing pen with as quck as ſhut their hands, tambore needles, ladies craſſes, the celebrated jubilee knives and forks, knives and forks for Captains of veſſels, a very fine aſſortment of pocket-books from 2*s*. to 4*l*. 10*s*. each, a variety of memorandum books, patent aſſes ſkin to be cut to any ſize for pocket-books, the Queen's rappee ſnuff, Hardham's ſnuff, No. 37, Iriſh high-toaſt ditto, kite-foot tobacco, the neweſt faſhion tobacco-boxes, ſilver plated ditto, ſteel ditto, leather, paper and enamelled ſnuff-boxes, ſhoe and knee chafes for buckle-makers, ſilver, ivory, white and green table, carving and deſart knives and forks, in and out of caſes, real and ſham-buck handled knives and forks, table balls, key hooks, rolls of wax candles, temple ſpectacles, braſs and plated candleſticks, plate warmers, a fine aſſortment of japanned wares, a variety of new muſick for almoſt every kind of inſtrument, inſtructions for almoſt every kind of muſick, alſo good fiddles and and fiddle-ſtrings, German flutes on a new conſtruction, pipes and tabors, blank muſick books, muſick in ſheets and half ſheets. He has alſo for ſale the new-invented lamps, which when burning reſemble wax candles, and is ſupported at a quarter the expence of tallow candles, globes and large bell-lamps, fitted in braſs work for gentlemen's halls, ditto for ſtair-caſes, horſe and pocket piſtols, a good aſſortment of gloves: alſo Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordial, Scotch pills, Turlington's drops, and Maredaunt's drops, with a great variety of other articles, too numerous for a news-paper.

The Lovers of LITERARY AMUSEMENT, and the Encouragers of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES will pleaſe to obſerve, That there is juſt publiſhed,

AN AMERICAN EDITION OF THE

VICAR OF WAKEFIELD:

By the celebrated Dr. GOLDSMITH, author of the lately publiſhed elegant hiſtory of England, &c. &c.

IT is printed on a new type, and fine Pennſylvania made paper, neatly bound, gilt and lettered, at the ſmall price of four ſhillings and ſix-pence only, although the Britiſh edition is ſold for eight ſhillings.

They are to be had of Mr. John Dunlap, in Market-ſtreet, Meſſrs. Bradfords, at the London Coffee-houſe, Mr. Joſeph Cruckſhank, in Third-ſtreet, oppoſite the Work-houſe, Mr. William Laplain, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, Mr. Robert M'Gill, in Market-ſtreet, Mr. William Woodhouſe, in Front-ſtreet near Cheſnut-ſtreet, Mr. Charles Baker, the ſouth-weſt corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets, and of William Mentz, the publiſher, in Sterling-Alley; and ſhortly they may be had at New-York, and all the principal towns in America.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY country bred NEGRO LAD, about nineteen years of age, who is well acquainted with all kinds of country work. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid negro, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber in Penn-ſtreet, a few doors below Meſſrs. Willing and Morris's ſtore.

THOMAS CUTHBERT.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 68.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

By giving the following a place in your Paper, you will much oblige Your's, &c.

E.

NOTHING is more common with people of narrow circumstances, than to suppose those must necessarily be very happy, who are possessed of large fortunes.—The power of gratifying not only every real want, but of indulging every voluptuous inclination, they consider with an incessant envy, and never conceive it possible for the possessor of ten thousand a-year to feel any serious inconvenience.—When they see him roll by in his chariot, or behold him glittering in all the blaze of magnificence,—when they follow him to the sumptuous saloons of the town, or trace him to his splendid retirement in the country, they heave an involuntary sigh at the disparity of their own situations, and ask what they have done to be less distinguished favourites of fortune?

The man, however, who would be really happy, must live less to the dictates of his vanity, than the sentiments of his reason.—He must restrain the ardency of his wishes, instead of labouring to indulge it; he is not the most opulent, in fact, who has the amplest possessions, but he who has the fewest wants; and as the wants of reason are very few, he has only to consult these, and to be, in the issue, both the richest and the happiest individual of the universe.

Tom Tempest, though genteelly born, and liberally educated, had yet, upon his entering into the world, no dependence whatever but a single hundred pounds a-year. It is true, he had distant relations in very affluent circumstances; but Tom was above the meanness of becoming their parasite for the sake of a dinner; and determined, from the same generosity of temper, to confine himself within the scanty limits of a little pittance left him by his father. Hence he hired a lodging, in a private street, at five shillings a-week, and repaired every day, with great chearfulness, to a twelve-penny tavern. At night, a few oysters, or a mutton chop, with a small bowl of punch, concluded the disbursements of the day, and he returned home sober and contented. By this regular course of life, together with the exercise which walking, for the mere sake of filling up his time, obliged him to take, Tom was remarkably healthy, remarkably vigorous, while other young fellows, more amply enjoying the power of indulgence, were sinking beneath the ravages of riot, or constantly dropping of the perch, to use a fashionable expression for dying, in consequence of their eternal irregularities.

Notwithstanding Mr. Tempest had thus resolution enough to preserve himself from the most melancholy of all conditions, a state of dependence, yet he wanted fortitude enough to combat the suggestions of his vanity. when he saw others courted, attended, and caressed, on account of their fortunes, rattling away in all the glitter of life, and launching into the boundless stream of every pleasure, which constitutes the essence of fashionable felicity—when he saw these things—he would wish, he would, in spite of all his philanthropy, feel a wish, that he had been born to the same enviable portion of prosperity. His thoughts were then permitted to rove abroad, and he often acquired, in imagination, what was denied him in reality.

Fortune, however, at length deigned to smile on honest Tom; by the unexpected death of a relation, he saw himself, before thirty, in the annual receipt of one thousand pounds, and soon began to realize his former dreams, both of benevolence and dissipation. But, alas! Happiness was now farther beyond his reach than even in his former situation. The people, who were the immediate objects of his bounty, most commonly returned his munificence with ingratitude or perfidy ——they either neglected him when served, murmured at not being what they considered *sufficient'ly served*, or ridiculed any trifling imperfections in his character. Then his amusements, instead of producing satisfaction, were forever attended with fatigue or indisposition. The hours which fashion rendered necessary for the devotion of the assembly, or the card table, so wholly repugnant to his former regularity, in a little time began to waste his spirits: and the too convivial use of the bottle, a habit which the slenderness of his finances would never allow him to contract, soon appeared very visibly in his decaying constitution.——Gallantries besides, which his fortune now enabled him to make very extensive, hurried on a total destruction of his health, and one of the first consequences resulting from his precipitate elevation to fortune, was the melancholy inability to enjoy it.

During the short space of possessing what he looked upon as the principal good, the power of gratifying every impropriety of his wishes, actually undid him.—Excess succeeding to excess, exhausted the whole man in less than two years, and that life, to which a salutary competence had promised a long line of days, was cut off in the bloom, by the very means which the goodness of providence seemed to calculate for its duration. Let not man, therefore, lament his incapacity to pursue the paths of temporary pleasure; the actual ends for which he is desirous of wealth, are the strongest arguments why that wealth should be denied, and heaven only snatches a sword from the hands of a madman, when it prevents us from promoting every licentiousness of our inclinations.

LET others, anxious for a lasting name,
Bow down submissive at the gate of fame;
Immortal wreaths beseech her to entwine,
And make their future memories divine;
What boots the bubble praise that fame can give,
That praise unheard, when they no longer live!
As to myself, when I resign my breath,
And lie extended in the house of Death,
I value not what friend (*if friend I have*)
With fading flowers may idly dress my grave;
Or who a while may quote my trifling lays,
And kindly give some little share of praise:
So little fond of what the world calls fame,
As dies my body, so I wish my name.
Mean while, each brisk emotion as I feel,
I'll pay with Mirth, and trip up Sorrow's heel.
Sure some blithe spirit smil'd upon my birth;
For since I rambled on this speck of earth,
I've lov'd to laugh, tho' Care stood frowning by,
And pale Misfortune roll'd her meager eye.
While easy Conscience builds her easy nest
Within my bosom, and sits there at rest,
Why not indulge the sallies of the soul?
Why stop the tides of pleasure as they roll?
Shall peevish veterans, of rigid mould,
Who think all wisdom center'd in the old,
Shall such (tho' aged merit I revere)
Blockade my fancy in its bold career?
No:—light of heart, as long as health remains,
And guides her puppet spirits through my veins;
Thro' life's thick bustle I will edge my way,
And join the laughing chorus of the day:
Tho' short liv'd wit should ridicule my name,
And strive to brand me with the mark of shame;
Tho' those who form no judgment of their own,
Whom nature never meant to think *alone*;
Who deal out praise at random, or condemn
(Or right, or wrong, 'tis all the same to them);
Tho' such insult me, calmly shall I sit,
And grin at folly, as I laugh at wit.
With just so much religion at my heart,
As will, I trust, secure my deathless part;
With pure contentment ever in my sight,
That makes the weight of poverty seem light;
With two such friends, ye grave ones, tell me why,
Tell me, in sober sadness, shall I cry?

To the several Gentlemen in NEW-YORK, creditors of THOMAS CARRYL, a prisoner in the gaol of the city and county of PHILADELPHIA:

GENTLEMEN,

AS I am confined in the gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia at the suit of PATRICK M'DAVITT, merchant, in New-York, in which suit I am unable (being a stranger) to procure bail, and for want whereof I am likely to continue here during my life: and being well satisfied my estate, if disposed of to the best advantage, will pay and discharge every just debt I owe, I am reduced to the necessity, and do hereby give him and every of you my just creditors dwelling in New-York, Notice, that I intend to petition the Honourable House of Representatives of this province, at their present sitting in assembly, for a bill to be passed into a law to relieve my person from imprisonment.

I am, your very humble servant,

Philadelphia Gaol, Jan. 11, 1773. THOMAS CARRYL.

January 25, 1773.

WAS LEFT at the house of the subscriber, living in Whitemarsh, about six weeks ago, a bright bay HORSE, fourteen hands and an half high, with a star in his forehead, between five and six years old. The owner of said horse may have him again by proving his property and paying charges.

GEORGE HITNER.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A PRESSMAN, who can produce good recommendation: Such an one may hear of a place, where he will have good wages, and a twelve-month's employment, provided he gives satisfaction, by applying to ISAAC COLLINS, Printer, in Burlington.

ALSO, a lively lad, about fourteen years of age, who can read, write, and cast upaccounts, for an apprentice to the printing business.

To be SOLD or LET,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, pleasantly situated on the north side of Neshaminy Creek, adjoining Mr. Thomas Clifford's plantation which bounds on Delaware River; containing about 220 acres, 90 whereof are cleared, divided into four fields, and in good fence; 12 acres of bank meadow, and 20 or 30 acres of swamp meadow may be made: Near the creek is a dwelling-house, large barn and stables, double corn cribs and granaries over them, sheep house, a cart, smoke, and spring-house, an extraordinary bearing orchard of about 500 apple-trees of the choicest kinds the country affords; peach, cherry, plumb and pear-trees, also of the best kinds: There is a good landing for wood, &c. which may be transported to Philadelphia market at a small expence; the situation is very good for fishing and fowling, and it affords an exceeding pleasant prospect of Delaware River and the Jerseys; it is three miles from the famous BRISTOL BATH, and seventeen from Philadelphia: On the other end of the land, near Bristol road, is a small dwelling-house, barn and stables, a few bearing apple and peach-trees, an orchard of grafted apple-trees two years planted, and about 14 acres of land cleared and in good fence. The premises may be entered on the first day of April, at which time will be sold all the stock of horses, cows, oxen, sheep, hogs, poultry, &c. also carts, waggon, &c. and all the implements of husbandry now on the premises. Credit for two-thirds of the purchase-money, and an indisputable title, will be given by

GUNNING BEDFORD,
In Lombard-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. There is plenty of mud very handy for manuring.

Just published, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

AN
ADDRESS
TO
THE INHABITANTS
OF THE
BRITISH SETTLEMENTS
IN
AMERICA,
UPON
SLAVE-KEEPING.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1773.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on the 21st instant, from the subscriber, a servant lad named CHARLES GHEISELER, who arrived here about two months since in the ship Sally, Capt. Osman, from Rotterdam. (This is the second time he has run off since his arrival) He was born in Saxony, is about nineteen years of age, strong made, of a fair complection, wears his own hair, and cannot speak English; he had on a felt hat, a check shirt, a new short coat made of beaver coating, with short cuffs, a small collar to it, and lined with striped flannel, under which he wore a striped flannel vest; he also had on a pair of olive coloured cotton velvet breeches, new yarn stockings, and old shoes; he took with him a light coloured jacket and breeches made of superfine cloth, both too big for him, a pair of boots, and a pair of old worsted stockings patched in the heels. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and will bring him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH WHARTON, Jun.

JUST IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

DAVID BEVERIDGE,
At his store on the Bird-in-Hand wharf,

DRY HYDES AND
JAMAICA SUGARS.

WANTED,

A BOY of about twelve or fourteen years of age, as an apprentice to the Paper-making business. Enquire of the printer hereof.

JUST OPENED and to be SOLD, wholesale and retail, by

ADAM ZANTZINGER,

At his store the south west corner of Market and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia,

A NEAT assortment of IRONMONGERY, &c. too tedious to mention: Those persons who will favour him with their custom, may depend on being served on the lowest and most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit.

Cumberland County, West New-Jersey, Jan. 7, 1773.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from Cumberland county, in the province of West New-Jersey, on the 6th instant, at night, two servant men; one an Irishman, came with Capt. James Curtis from Waterford, a year ago from last summer; about twenty-four years of age, five feet six inches high; his name is JAMES KEEFE, talks good English, but says he can neither read nor write; had on when he went away, a large home-made flannel jacket, of a lightish colour, with the under part of the sleeves sewed up all the way, an under jacket of blue and white striped home-made flannel, with stamped pewter buttons, good new buckskin breeches, grey stockings, good shoes, a strong pair of brass buckles, one of the rims of which has been braised near the corner, which makes it less than elsewhere, a striped flannel shirt, and a good home-spun linen ditto, old blue trowsers, old green jacket, and a new felt hat. The other named JACOB WARRINTON, born in Pennsylvania, about five feet five inches high, well built, brown hair, no beard, and about twenty-two years of age; had on and took with him when he went away, a half-worn castor hat, black neckcloth, chocolate coloured cloth coat, one red flannel, one Bengal Holland, and one light coloured patched cloth waistcoat, snuff coloured velvet breeches, one fine, one home-spun linen, and one check shirt, a pair of half-worn blue trowsers, two pair of fulled stockings, two pair of worsted ditto, a new pair of double soaled shoes, and pinchbeck carved buckles. Whoever takes up said servants and secures them, so that their masters may have them again, shall have the above reward, or FIVE POUNDS for each, and reasonable charges, paid by us

EPHRAIM SHEPHERD,
and DANIEL MULFORD.

To be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for LAND near this city,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION in Loudoun county, Virginia, containing 306 acres; eight miles from Leesburg and sixteen from Frederick-town in Maryland. For particulars apply to the printer hereof.

Philadelphia, January 5, 1773.

THE partnership of DANIEL AND GEORGE RUNDLE, being dissolved on the 31st of December last (business calling the latter to the West-Indies) all who are indebted to the said partnership, and those who have any demands, are desired to call and settle with the subscriber.

DANIEL RUNDLE.

Said DANIEL RUNDLE has now for sale, at his store in Water-street, eight doors above Market-street, Jamaica spirit, West-India and Philadelphia rum, molasses, Madeira and Malaga wines, lamp and tanners oil, blubber, Barcelona handkerchiefs of various colours, Boston shoes, sole leather, cocoa, &c.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on Monday night, the 28th of December, 1772, the gaol of the county of Gloucester was broke open, and the following persons, being committed for divers felonies, made their escape, viz. DANIEL BRIANT, of a dark complexion, about five feet five or six inches high; had on when he escaped, a half worn white cloth coat, and a blue jacket: He is very apt to drink.

PETER WOODFORD, a slim, simple looking, drunken, tobacco-chewing, lying fellow, easily discovered by is conversation; had on a white or light coloured coat and jacket, and a pair of old leather breeches; about five feet eight inches high.

JOHN BRITAIN, dressed in a coattee or short coat, with small cuffs, and a pair of white trowsers, without any jacket; about five feet ten inches high. They have all black hair.

Whoever will apprehend these three villains, so that they be brought to the gaol aforesaid, shall receive the sum of FORTY SHILLINGS for each man; and it is hoped a regard to justice will be sufficient to induce every person to try to apprehend three such atrocious offenders. The reward to be paid by

THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

Just Published, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

CANDID REMARKS

ON

DR. WITHERSPOON'S ADDRESS

To the INHABITANTS of JAMAICA,

And the other WEST-INDIA ISLANDS, &c.

In a LETTER to those GENTLEMEN.

Quis novus hic nostris, successit sedibus hospes?
Quem sese ore ferens! VIRGIL.

JUST PUBLISHED, and SOLD by

HENRY MILLER,

PRINTER, in RACE-STREET, (in One Sheet)

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Honourable House of REPRESENTATIVES of this province from Monday, January 4, to Saturday, January 9.

JUST PUBLISHED, price 1s. 3d. and to be sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street, Mr. JAMES HUMPHREYS, at the corner of Black-horse alley in Front-street, Mr. ROBERT BELL, at the late Union Library in Third-street, Mr. WILLIAM WOODHOUSE in Front-street, near Chesnut-street, and the other Book-sellers,

THE

CONQUEST OF CANADA,

OR THE

SIEGE OF QUEBEC:

An HISTORICAL TRAGEDY of Five Acts.

BY GEORGE COCKINGS,

AUTHOR of WAR, an HEROIC POEM.

IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADLERY, and BRASS WARES, to be sold wholesale and retail, very low for cash or short credit, by

MARY EDDY,

At her Ironmongery Store the west side of Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, and opposite Black-horse alley, Philadelphia; who hath imported in the last vessels from London, Bristol, &c.

A VERY large and general assortment, consisting of a most extensive variety of patterns and workmanship, which, as she receives many of them directly from the manufactories, she is enabled to serve the public on very reasonable terms, and is determined to do it with the utmost care and punctuality. She likewise hath a few crates of well assorted Glass Ware and Earthen Ware, which she will sell at near prime cost, as she proposes declining that branch of business.

WARRANTED BOULTING CLOTHS,

A Large Assortment of Fine, Superfine, Middling and Coarse, the best in kind, suitable to every branch of that business, and sold as low as any in this city, by ISAAC MELCHER, in Second-street, about mid-way between Arch and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA, where Millers and others may depend always on being supplied with the best of Cloths on the lowest terms, wholesale and retail.

N. B. A considerable abatement will be made to those who take a quantity.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AITKEN'S

GENERAL AMERICAN

REGISTER,

AND THE

GENTLEMAN'S AND TRADESMAN'S

COMPLETE

ANNUAL ACCOUNT BOOK,

AND

CALENDAR,

FOR THE POCKET OR DESK;

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1773.

CONTENTS AS FOLLOW, VIZ.

Of the ANNUAL ACCOMPT BOOK *and* CALENDAR.

FIFTY-TWO double pages ruled, for entering the receipts and payments of money; spaces for daily memorandums; the age, place, rising, setting, southing, full and change of the moon and place of her nodes; the sun's rising and setting; aspects of the planets; rising and setting of the stars; immersions and emersions of Jupiter's satellites; remarkable days, general tide table for America, &c.

Of the GENERAL AMERICAN REGISTER.

A table of the Kings and Queens of England.
Geneological list of the royal family of Great-Britain.
The number of peers, peeresses in their own right, archbishops and bishops in England, Scotland and Ireland.
Kings of Scotland and the time they began to reign.
Lord lieutenants of Ireland since the union.
His majesty's consuls abroad for the protection of trade.
Births, marriages and issue of the sovereign princes of Europe.
A concise chronological account of events in America from the first discovery thereof.
General and civil establishment of North-America.
Establishment of the customs for the continent, the Bermuda and Bahama Islands.
The staff of the army, general post-office.
Rank of the navy and army.
His Majesty's order concerning the power of the civil governors over his forces in America.
Rules for determining the *rank* and *precedence* to be observed between the officers of the army and the civil governors, &c.
Public officers, &c. in Pennsylvania, New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, Maryland, New-Jersey, New-York, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts Bay, New-Hampshire, Nova Scotia, New-Foundland, Saint John's Island, Canada, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, East-Florida, West-Florida.

Printed for, and sold by R. AITKEN, Bookseller, opposite the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, Front-street.

HUGH AND GEORGE ROBERTS,

IMPORT immediately from the Manufacturers, and have for sale at their WARE-HOUSE, the corner of GRINDSTONE ALLEY, in Market-street, Philadelphia,

IRONMONGERY AND BRASS WARES,

In their most extensive BRANCHES.

Also, a large Assortment of COPPER WARE, INDIA-METAL WARE, JAPAN'D WARE, and CUTLERY.—Joiners and carpenters planes, steel, lead, shot, glue, Turkey oil stones, grindstones, &c.

The Ironmongery, Brass and the other Wares, at the said Ware-house, consist of so great a variety of sizes, patterns and workmanship, that, to particularize the articles in an advertisement, would be too extensive for publication in a news-paper.

Imported in the last vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool, and now selling by

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Opposite Christ's Church, in Second-Street,

A Large and general Assortment of Blue and White and Enamelled China, in boxes, variously assorted to suit the town and country sales. Likewise, Enamelled and Plain Queen's Ware of all kinds, Enamelled, Blue and White, and White Stone Ware, in crates, well assorted, Delph Bowls of different sizes, Glass Wares in small assorted crates, and a variety of Cut and Flowered Glass, viz. Decanters, Wines, Jellies, Salts, &c. which he will sell on at least equal terms with any of the trade for ready money. Orders put up carefully on the shortest notice. He expects daily a fresh addition to his elegant assortment, and flatters himself he shall give full satisfaction to those that please to favour him with their custom.

OCTOBER 23d, 1772.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, within two miles of the Lower-Ferry, Susquehanna, on Sunday the 18th of this inst. a Negro Fellow named LONDON, but perhaps may call himself DANIEL, this country born, about twenty-six years of age, five feet four or five inches high, of a yellow complexion, remarkable for being well spoken and active, very well made in proportion for his heighth, has been bought by me of one James Black, of Kent-county, from whom he had run away before. Had on and took with him, an old grey fearnought jacket, a check and country linen shirt, one pair of country linen and a pair of oznabrigs trowsers, both half worn, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, in this province, so that he may be had again, shall have the above reward, and if out of the province, five pounds, if brought home, and reasonable charges paid, by

THOMAS GASH.

N. B. Said fellow has a remarkable scar under his chin, occasioned (as he says) by being cut for the quinsey; he is very artful, and may pass for a free man. I forewarn all persons not to harbour him at their peril.

Just Published, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

IN MARKET-STREET,

FATHER ABRAHAM'S

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1773.

CONTAINING,

The motions of the Sun and Moon; the true places and aspects of the planets; the rising and setting of the Sun; the rising, setting and southing of the Moon; the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipses, rising, setting and southing of the Planets; length of days; judgment of the weather, festivals and other remarkable days; high-water at Philadelphia; tables of interest at 6 and 7 per cent. a table of the value and weight of coins; Quakers yearly meetings; fairs, courts, roads, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A number of useful and instructing Essays, &c. selected from the best AUTHORS, *viz.*

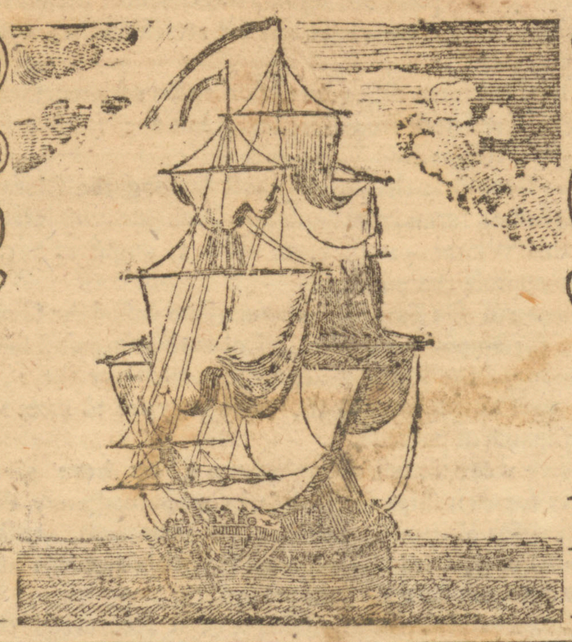
SELECT Maxims, calculated to improve the mind and inform the judgment.
A list of Premiums offered by the Society instituted at London, for the advantage of the British American Colonies, for the following articles, *viz.* Vines for Raisins, Wines, American Vines, American Cotton, Annatto, Indigo, &c. &c.
A hint to Ladies concerning the education of children.
An instance of decrepitude.
A moral and political Map of Europe, in which is displayed the state of the following countries, *viz.* Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Hungary, Bohemia, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, England, France, Spain, Portugal and Italy.
A remarkable anecdote.
Of requisites in an agreeable companion.
A caveat against an improper appearance in the world.
On the laudable passion of emulation.
The imprudence of tatling.
Of hope and gratitude.
An affected admiration ridiculous.
On the objects of the amorous lady and the coquet.
On courage and satire.
A method to gain esteem and applause.
On the credulity of the populace.
Industry inseparable from a true greatness of mind.
On the different effects of knowledge.
The precepts of a good and bad man contrasted.
Of diffidence in argumentation.
The danger of a blinded passion.
Submission to parents a necessary duty.
Of folly, as pregnant with the greatest of evils.

POETRY.

An address to sleep.
Death and the Doctor.
Epigram.
Epitaph on a fat physician.
A recipe for love.
Epigram on a Lady.
The lottery.
On gold and silver.
The female wish.
On an ill-natured woman.

FEBRUARY, 1773. VOL. II. NUMB. 69.

THE Pennsylvania AND GENERAL Packet. THE ADVERTISER.



MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1773.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

By the DUKE OF CUMBERLAND PACKET, *Captain* MARSHAM, *arrived at* NEW-YORK *in ſix weeks from* FALMOUTH, *we have the following advices.*

LONDON, *November* 27.

Yeſterday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, attended by the Duke of Ancaſter and Lord Bruce, amidſt a great concourſe of people, and opened the ſeſſion of parliament with the following moſt gracious SPEECH:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I SHOULD moſt willingly have conſulted your private convenience, by allowing you a longer receſs from buſineſs, if I had not thought that ſome very important parts of the public ſervice required the immediate attention of parliament.

"It is impoſſible that I can ever look with indifference upon whatever concerns either the commerce and revenue of the kingdom at large, or the private rights and intereſts of conſiderable numbers among my people: Neither can I be inſenſible how materially every one of theſe great objects muſt be intereſted in the maintenance of the credit and proſperity of the Eaſt India company. When, therefore, I received information of the difficulties in which that company appear to be involved, I determined to give you an early opportunity of informing yourſelves fully of the true ſtate of their affairs; and of making ſuch proviſions for the common benefit and ſecurity of all the various intereſts concerned, as you ſhall find beſt adapted to the exigencies of the caſe.

"I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that there is reaſon to hope, that the war, which has ſo long unhappily prevailed in one part of Europe, is now drawing to a concluſion: And although there was no probability of our being involved therein, yet the diſcontinuance of thoſe troubles will afford a fairer proſpect of the duration of peace; which, I truſt, the alterations that have happened in Europe will not, in their conſequences, affect.

"I continue to receive, from foreign powers, the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their pacifick diſpoſitions towards this country: And it ſhall be my conſtant endeavour to preſerve the general tranquility, as far as is conſiſtent with the honour of my crown, and the intereſts of my people."

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"It gives me much ſatisfaction, that the continuance of peace has enabled me to proceed in the reduction of the eſtabliſhment of my naval forces; but you will, I am confident, agree with me, that a conſiderable ſtrength at ſea muſt be ever neceſſary for preſerving the reputation, and power, of my kingdoms.

"The proper eſtimates for the enſuing year ſhall be laid before you; and whatever ſupplies you may grant, ſhall, on my part, be managed with the ſtricteſt œconomy, and applied with the utmoſt fidelity."

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I cannot but feel the moſt real concern, that the produce of the late harveſt has not given us the relief which we had hoped for in reſpect to the dearneſs of corn. As far as human wiſdom can provide for alleviating the diſtreſſes of the poor, I am perſuaded your attention will not be wanting: And you cannot gratify me more, than by calling upon me for my concurrence in whatever may contribute to the true welfare and happineſs of all my people."

Smyrna, Sept. 17. Two Turkiſh incendiaries were taken the 5th of this month, and hung up without any trial. A Coffee-houſe and ſeveral other houſes where theſe wretches uſed to meet were pulled down. This execution has in a great meaſure eſtabliſhed tranquility among the inhabitants, who have been in continual alarms for ſome time paſt.

Sidon, Sept. 26. A detachment from the army of the Chiek, under the orders of Sahli (his ſon) Kerim (his nephew) and Tentawy Bey, have made themſelves maſters of Gaza. A party of the inhabitants having revolted againſt Abou Marcu, their Governor, greatly facilitated this enterpriſe. It is ſaid, however, that a long and bloody combat was fought at the very gates of the city. The beſiegers flattered themſelves, that by making Abou Marcu priſoner, they ſhould poſſeſs themſelves of the riches he had acquired by his exactions, and ſo indemnify themſelvas for the expences the expedition to Joppa has coſt them; but he deceived their expectations by taking flight with his treaſures.

Cadiz, Oct. 6. The Emperor of Morocco has order-all Chriſtians to quit the town of Tetuan, and thoſe who were charged to put theſe orders in execution went about it with ſo much rigour, that one would have thought the place had been taken by ſtorm. The foreign Merchants were to go and ſettle at Tangier, where there were no houſes for them; but the Emperor means to force them build their own habitations. The Spaniſh Vice Conſul and the Engliſh were obliged to depart upon very ſhort notice; the former went to Larrache, and the others retired to Gibraltar. The European Jews muſt undergo the ſame fate, unleſs they will take the black habit, like thoſe of the country, and in that caſe the Emperor will take them for his ſubjects and ſlaves.

The new Engliſh Conſul arrived at Tetuan, on board an Engliſh man of war, but was refuſed admittance on account of the new order for expelling the Chriſtians. The Conſul wrote to the Emperor, that it was the intention of his court that he ſhould reſide at Tetuan, and not at any other place; and the man of war is ſailed to Mogador, the Conſul being determined to make remonſtrances on this ſubject to the Emperor in perſon.

Conſtantinople, Oct. 17. The Miniſters from Vienna and Berlin arrived here the 3d and 4th of this month; and Oſman Effendi, our Plenipotentiary at the late conference, arrived the week following. Advices are received from the camp of the Grand Vizir, that the plague has broke out in our army, which makes great ravages.

Conſtantinople, Oct. 18. The Grand Seignior's ſecond ſon died here the beginning of this week of a contagious diſtemper. The Sultan has now only one ſon and heir.

Rome, Oct. 24. It is generally believed here, that the reconciliation ſo long deſired, betwixt the Holy See and the Houſe of Bourbon, is on the point of ſettlement, if not abſolutely ſettled, on the following conditions: That the Pope ſhall aboliſh forever the Society of Jeſuits, and that he ſhall grant to each Prieſt an annual penſion of 375 livres, and to the other fathers a proportionable income, upon condition that all the poſſeſſions of the Jeſuits ſhall be veſted in the Holy See: That the Pope ſhall renounce, as well for himſelf as his ſucceſſors, his right, as a fief belonging to the Holy See, to the Duchies of Parma and Placentia, of which his Holineſs ſhall acknowledge the Infant and his ſucceſſors the legitimate, free and independent ſovereigns; that, in the ſame manner he ſhall renounce his claim on the cities of Ronciglione and Caſtro, which ſhall be annexed to the eſtates of the Infant Duke, and, as a compenſation, Benevento and Avignon, with their apurtenances, ſhall return under the dominion of his Holineſs.

Peterſburgh, Oct. 27. An ordinance is publiſhed here for raiſing one man out of 150 throughout this empire. Count de Czernicheff, Miniſter of War, and Governor of the late acquired provinces in Poland, is raiſing two regiments of foot, and one of light horſe.

Warſaw, Oct. 27. The Pope has charged his Nuncio at the Court to preſent a memorial to the Ruſſian Miniſter, in which his holineſs demands the liberty of the Poliſh Biſhops, and other priſoners of ſtate.

Vienna, Oct. 28. They write from Tyrol, that the inundation they have had there, was occaſioned by an earthquake which threw down the ice mountains that are in that country. The Iſer and Inn, the two rivers that water it, have overflowed their banks to ſuch a degree, that ſeveral towns are almoſt entirely covered. The violence of this immenſe volume of water has undermined, at a quarter of a league from Inſpruck, a mountain ſituated between the river and the high road.

Vienna, Oct. 31. We learn from Warſaw, that upon the repreſentation made by the King and the republic of Poland, againſt the diviſion of the kingdom, the Miniſters of the three powers in alliance have ſignified to his Majeſty, that their reſpective Courts have done nothing more than they thought was abſolutely neceſſary for the advantage of the kingdom; and that all oppoſition to their meaſures, ſo far from producing the effect they promiſed themſelves, would only oblige them to augment and extend their troops to prevent the inconveniencies that might ariſe.

Vienna, Nov. 7. Repeated orders have arrived from Copenhagen to buy up at any price all the ſail-cloth fit for making tents.

Cologn, Nov. 9. We have juſt received advice that the Baron de Laudon, an Auſtrian General, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf very much in the laſt war, died laſt month at Brunow.

Stockholm, Nov. 10. The King ſet out from hence the 7th at night to viſit the provinces of the ſouth and weſt of this kingdom.

Vienna, Nov. 11. The troops that our court ſent to Poland amount in all to 24,000 men, 15,000 infantry, and 9000 cavalry.

Vienna, Nov. 11. We are informed that the armiſtice is prolonged to the beginning of April, and that M. Obreſcow is appointed ſole ambaſſador on the part of Ruſſia, to treat with the Grand Vizir's Reis Effendi, at the new congreſs which is opened at Bucharеſt.

Altona, Nov. 13. All the travellers who arrive here from Norway mention, that the armaments making there give great umbrage to Sweden, which Court is very much diſpleaſed with this ſtep. They add, that the Swediſh troops are aſſembling with the utmoſt expedition in the province of Bahus, and that two regiments, one of horſe and the other of foot, which are quartered near Norway, have received orders to be in readineſs to march.

Leghorn, Nov. 13. None of the Ruſſian ſhips here being in a condition to ſail immediately with the diſpatches from Peterſbourg for the ſquadron at Paros, the Ruſſian Agent here has ſent an Engliſh ſhip with that commiſſion.

Paris, Nov. 13. Part of the Dyke of the port of Rochelle has been thrown down by an extraordinary high tide and violent wind, by which ſeveral ſhips have been loſt.

Copenhagen, Nov. 17. By an ordinance juſt publiſhed; his Majeſty, willing to conciliate the affections of his ſubjects in the kingdom of Norway, has converted the extraordinary impoſts on that country into that of a free gift, for the term of ſix years.

Vienna, Nov. 18. The Prince de Rohan, Ambaſſador from France, had an audience of the Emperor and Empreſs Queen a few days ago, when he declared to their Imperial Majeſties, on the part of the King his maſter, that in caſe Sweden ſhould be attacked by any power, France would aſſiſt her with all her forces.

Our advices from Bohemia are truely melancholy, the mortality having broke out again there, not only among the horned cattle, but among the horſes.

Warſaw, Nov. 18. Letters from Moldavia, Padolia, and the Ukraine mention, that the plague is entirely ceaſed in thoſe parts.

From the Viſtula, Nov. 19. The Pruſſians are buying a vaſt quantity of wood for building at Fordan, about four miles from Thorn; and it is ſaid they will erect a town there; large duties are raiſed on all merchandize ſent from Dantzig to Poland; and likewiſe on all goods ſent from Poland to Dantzig. Money in ſpecie is forbidden to be ſent to Elbing or other places, by any other conveyance than the poſt, and for which two fifths per cent. of the ſum is to be paid.

Paris, Nov. 20. The Duke of Fitz-James has forbid the ſtates of Brittany to deliberate on the requeſt they made to the King to reſtore the Parliament of that province.

Cadiz, Nov. 21. The Swediſh frigate named Illerim has juſt ſailed from hence to Sallee, at which place will debark the Conſul from the King of Sweden, together with 25,000 hard dollars, which his court has ſent as a preſent to the Emperor of Morocco.

Francfort, Nov. 23. Some letters of good authority mention, that the peace between Ruſſia and the Porte will ſoon be concluded on, as the former of theſe powers does no longer inſiſt on the independence of the Crimea.

Vienna, Nov. 25. A Poliſh Nobleman of diſtinction arrived here, the day before yeſterday, and immediately had the honour of a private audience with his Imperial Majeſty, which laſted above three hours.—And on the very ſame day that Nobleman was ſecured; no bo-

dy knows who he is, nor the reaſons of his impriſonment, or the cauſe of the expeditious audience on his requeſt at the very hour of his arrival.

Copenhagen, Nov. 27. General Hauch, Commandant of Cronenbourg, paſſed the Sound yeſterday, in his way to Sweden, to compliment his Swediſh Majeſty on the part of our King.

Hamburgh, Dec. 5. The following anecdote is in all our public papers. The King of Pruſſia ſaid to Baron Van Swieten, the Royal Imperial Ambaſſador at the Court of Berlin, when he took his leave of his Majeſty before ſetting out on a journey for ſome months to Vienna: "Tell the Empreſs Queen that ſhe need not be uneaſy with reſpect to the reſiſtance of the Polanders, regarding her part of that kingdom, for there are 100,000 men, with myſelf at their head, at her ſervice."

St. James's, Nov. 20. This day the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Parker, Knt. was, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

St. James's, Nov. 21. The King has been pleaſed to appoint Edward Baynton, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Conſul General at Tripoli, in the room of Edward Barker, Eſq; deceaſed.

St. James's, Dec. 5. The King has been pleaſed to grant the dignity of a Baronet of Great-Britain unto Ja. Wright, Eſq; Governor of his Majeſty's province of Georgia in America.

LONDON, *November* 11.

The ſettlement of the banks of the Miſſiſippi, which was ſo diſſonant to Lord Hillſborough's ſyſtem of Politicks, is now *ſub judice* before the Board of Trade, and from the warm manner it is patronized by Lord Dartmouth, there is the ſtrongeſt probability of its taking place very ſhortly.

It is ſaid there will be no Parliament aſſembled this Winter in Ireland, not even for the loan, except government ſhould be very hard puſhed for money. The reaſon aſſigned for this is, that the preſent Lord Lieutenant may have time to get acquainted with the principal borough mongers and placemen, in order to carry on his operations with more certainty and ſucceſs.

Nov. 12. The Eaſt-India Company propoſe to ſend out in the fleet now preparing to ſail, 10,000 ſtand of arms, and ſeveral field-pieces.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Oct. 30.

"Laſt Tueſday in the night the commiſſaries of the Parliament, attended by the Attorney General's ſubſtitute, the Greffier, and ſeveral other officers, went in coaches to Mr. le Sage, printer and bookſeller in the Rue St. Martin, and made a ſtrict ſearch all over his houſe and ware-houſes; and though they found no books or copies obnoxious to Government, they carried the bookſeller to the Conciergerie. He had been before confined a long while in the Baſtile for printing and publiſhing the proteſt of the Princes of the blood."

Orders are ſent to Ireland for preventing the exportation of ſalt proviſions, Corn, Flour, or Malt, from thence, except to the Britiſh garriſons under ſevere penalties.

It is ſaid, that it is now under conſideration to make a royal dock-yard at Rye in Suſſex, and that a bill for that purpoſe is preparing to be brought into Parliament. Sixty thouſand pounds, it is ſaid, will be required to carry it into execution.

What mutual obligations Lord North and Mr. Alderman Oliver owe each other, may be diſcharged ſome way. But whatever quills they employ, ſtill it may be ſaid, they are birds of a feather.

We hear that Mr. Bearcroft is now publicly declared by the court party a candidate for the office of recorder. The patriots have not yet thought proper to ſtart a Gentleman.

Tueſday and Yeſterday no leſs than four expreſſes arrived from a certain northern Court, which has occaſioned a meeting of the leaders in the Miniſtry, at the Premier's.

Meſſages were ſent laſt night to the houſes of all the foreign Miniſters, deſiring their attendance this day at St. James's, on buſineſs of importance.

It is reported that an extraordinary council will be held in a few days, in conſequence of ſome late intereſting advices received from North-America.

The Lyon, Eaſton, and the Generous Friends, Smith, both from Virginia, with tobacco, are ſafe arrived in the Downs.

The Friendſhip, Froſt, and the Polly, Kelly, both from Maryland, for London, are ſafe arrived off Dover.

Nov. 13. A perſon juſt arrived from Dublin ſays, that no leſs than three large tranſports are now loading there with ſalted proviſions for the French iſland of Martinico in the Weſt-Indies.

It is ſaid that France would not have agreed to the receipt of our hard ware, in conſideration of our taking her wines, if ſhe was not apprehenſive that our ſettlements on the Miſſiſippi might be encouraged to rival her Vineyards, eſpecially as our Miniſtry appear extremely attentive to the ſouthern products of colonization.

Nov. 14. The Carolina, Pearſon, from Maryland to London, was loſt in Mounts-Bay on Tueſday morning laſt; the crew were ſaved.

The methods taken by the antiminiſterial party for prejudicing the inhabitants of a ſiſter kingdom againſt their new viceroy, have, it is ſaid, been ſo far ſucceſsful as to threaten him with the cooleſt reception imaginable, as well as a train of ſpirited oppoſition to all his meaſures of government.

The fever which now rages in ſome of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, we are informed, reſembles the plague in nothing except its contagion, and the ſhort period the individual experiences between the attack and his diſſolution.

Thurſday ſome diſpatches, ſaid to be of importance, were received here from Holland, but the ſubject has not yet tranſpired.

It is ſaid, that the growing evil (among the Clergy) of engroſſing farms, will undergo a Parliamentary inſpection this Winter—as they, of all men, ought to be the laſt to oppreſs the poor.

Nov. 16. On Saturday a commiſſion paſſed the Great Seal, for empowering certain Lords therein mentioned, to prorogue the Parliament, from to-morrow the 17th inſt. to Thurſday the 26th, when they are to meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

They write from Breſt, that the Court have given orders for four ſhips of the line to be immediately diſpatched for Martinico, with building materials, artillery and ſtores, to make an immediate repair of the damage lately ſuſtained at that iſland.

Nov. 17. Circular letters have been ſent to all the Members of the Houſe of Commons, to give their early attendance, as ſome important affairs are to be taken into immediate conſideration.

Extract of a letter from Algiers, Oct. 3.

"The Engliſh man of war the Winchelſea, of 32 guns, and 180 men, commanded by Capt. Wilkinſon, anchored in our road the 18th of laſt month. Capt. Wilkinſon acquainted the regency that it was the intention of the King his maſter to protect all thoſe who ſhould take refuge on board his ſhips, and conſequently that he ſhould not give up any ſlaves that ſhould come to him for protection. Upon examining the treaties it appeared that this privilege, which had hitherto been ſolely enjoyed by the French, was equally the right of the Engliſh, though they never yet thought proper to claim it; accordingly the regency conſented to it, but in order to defeat Capt. Wilkinſon, they ordered all the ſlaves to be immediately chained, and placed a ſtrong guard to prevent any from making their eſcape on board his ſhip. Capt. Wilkinſon ſailed from hence the 26th much diſpleaſed with the treatment he met with."

Every art and manœuvre, it is expected, will be practiſed by a newly appointed great officer, to bring about a much deſired event, though the utility on the one hand, and the evils on the other, appear to be imaginary.

Sunday and yeſterday upwards of one hundred and fifty ſail of colliers arrived in the river; and the wind blowing hard, they drove againſt a great number of Weſt-India ſhips outward-bound, and did them conſiderable damage.

The Margarette and Elizabeth, Baker, from London to Dublin, a miſſing ſhip, is put into Plymouth by ſtreſs of weather; 20 per Cent was given on her.

It is hoped that in order to reduce the preſent high price of Wheat, the Starch-makers will be obliged to uſe ſome other ingredient in their employment.

It is at this time ſhocking to conſider, that though the late improvements in huſbandry, actually multiply the fruits of the earth, yet, by advance of rents, and a cruel neglect in our great men, proviſions are nearly double the prices we were accuſtomed to before the boaſted improvements took place.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the great exportation of cheeſe ought to be ſet down as one of the cauſes of the extravagant rates of proviſions in general.

This day Mr. Serjeant Glyn was elected recorder of this city, by a majority of one only. It is remarkable that the whole court of Aldermen attended on the occaſion. The candidates were,

Mr. Serjeant Glyn	—	—	13
Mr. Serjeant Bearcroft	—	—	12
Mr. Hyde, Senior City Council	—		1

We hear that Lord Townſhend is expected from Ireland the begining of next week, and preparations are making for his reception.

Yeſterday an expreſs arrived from his Majeſty's Miniſter at the Hague, and was immediately forwarded to Kew.

Nov. 19. A letter from Vienna, dated Oct. 27, ſays, "By advices from Conſtantinople of the 3d of October, we learn, that the Seraſkier of the Black Sea, who ſet out the beginning of laſt May with nine ſhips and ſome half galleys, upon an expedition on the coaſt of Crimea, returned the 20th near Buquekdere, with ſix ſhips, without waiting for the others; in conſequence of which the Grand Signor, not content with his conduct, has taken all his employments from him, and it is even ſaid he is ſtrangled."

It is ſaid three ſail of the line and four frigates are ordered to be got ready immediately to join Admiral Rodney's ſquadron on the Jamaica ſtation.

They write from Breſt, that orders are come from Court to fit out all the ſhips of war in that part.

They write from the Hague, that the States have publiſhed an ordinance to prohibit the migration of their artificers.

The contagious diſtemper lately broke out at Dunkirk proves to be a ſpecies of the black vomit, which made ſuch havock at that place in the year 1736.

Letters from Paris bring an account that a peſtilential diſorder was broke out in the ſouth of France, which had carried off a great number of people.

It is believed that the benevolent repreſentatives of this country, if they cannot effect a reduction of the preſent high price of proviſions, will vote for advancing the price of labour in every branch of commerce and occupation.

It requires no great depth of political diſcernment to deſcry the deſigns of the Pruſſian monarch, by inſiſting on his right to give law to the Dantzickers. That city is by its ſituation the moſt eligible acquiſition to the Pruſſians. A ſmall force will defend it againſt any invaders. Its port, though a very good one, can be made uſeleſs to an enemy in a few hours. There are ſeveral ways of conveying proviſions to it in caſe of a ſiege. In ſhort, in the hands of Frederick it may be ſtiled the key of the North, and its maſter (as an able politician) always make it the intereſt of all the neighbouring powers to continue his friend.

Nov. 20. Letters from Paris adviſe, that orders have been ſent to Breſt and Rochford, to build there ſeveral large men of war, from ſixty to ninety guns, with the greateſt expedition.

We hear that a quadruple alliance is negociating and will ſoon be ſeen in the North, to the ſurpriſe of all Europe.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Nov. 13.

"Letters from Vienna adviſe, that a conſpiracy was lately formed in the provinces of Poland allotted to the Houſe of Auſtria, which would probably have been attended with very fatal conſequences, if it had not been timely diſcovered; and as ſeveral of the Poliſh Nobles are ſuſpected to have been concerned in it, ſome of them have been taken up and confined till they can take their trials.

"They write from Dantzick, that a great riot happened there when the King of Pruſſia's Exciſe-officers attempted to publiſh the new regulations eſtabliſhed by their maſters. Some of theſe officers were killed, and ſeveral others very ill uſed by the populace; but it is to be feared the town will ſuffer for this raſh behaviour."

Nov. 21. The people of Paris are in the greateſt conſternation at the confinement of the Prince of Conti; and the Court are as much aſtoniſhed at their bold declarations in behalf of his Highneſs. In ſhort, every dreadful conſequence is to be expected from this impriſonment. What with the diſcontent of the poor for the want of food, and the contempt of the Nobles to the Court, nothing is expected in France but a civil war. The haughtineſs of Madam Barre, and the inſolence of the King, will at laſt involve them in every melancholy diſtreſs that luxury, vice, and rage, can raiſe againſt them.

It is very ſtrongly reported, that a neighbouring Court is preparing a very formidable ſquadron at Toulon, which, we are aſſured, is intended for the Levant very early in the enſuing ſpring.

The Spaniards, we are aſſured, were never known to be ſo active as at the preſent period, in fortifying their ſettlements, increaſing the number of their ſhipping and forces both naval and military; but nothing can be apprehended in a hoſtile way by this country, ſo long as our preſent obſequious Miniſtry remain in office.

Yeſterday Lord Mansfield was ſent for to St. James's, and had a private conference with his Majeſty.

Capt. Wilkinſon, of the Winchelſea frigate, has received uncommon inſults from the States of Algiers. The behaviour of the Dey is repreſented to our Court; but it is not expected that we ſhall even reſent the very inſolence of ſavages.

The Moors have already begun the attack of Ceuta; they opened the canonade at dawn of day, and the fire continued very briſk till noon, when it ſuddenly ceaſed. The occaſion is not known; and when the poſt left Spain, they had not renewed the attack.

By a veſſel from Dunkirk, we learn, that ſome of the moſt eminent of the French engineers were there, taking depoſitions of the ſtate of the harbour and fortifications by order from Paris.

It is ſaid, that ſhould an union be effected between this country and Ireland, the latter would be greater gainers on the occaſion, as all the penſions in general would be diſſolved.

They write from Cork, that ſeveral large quantities of Potatoes have been lately ſhipped in that port for foreign parts, whereby the price of Potatoes in that city has been greatly advanced, to the great detriment of the poor.

Laſt Thurſday, at a meeting of the Royal Society, ſeveral curious papers were read; Sir John Pringle, Bart. was adjudged to ſucceed to the high honour of Preſidency; Viſcount Mahon, a near relation of Earl Stanhope, and Humphrey Jackſon, of Great Tower-Hill, Eſq; were admitted members.

Nov. 23. Lord Mansfield declares, that the Commiſſion of Superviſorſhip is not warranted by law; and it is on this account we now hear that nothing can be done in the Company's buſineſs till the opinion of Parliament is obtained by the Directors.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Nov. 6.

"The King, willing to encourage and extend the commerce of his ſubjects, granted a patent the 14th of October for the eſtabliſhment of an Aſſociation, or a Company of Maritime Commerce, which will be compoſed of 2,400 actions each, valued at 500 crowns, which will make a fund of 120,000 crowns; and to encourage his ſubjects and foreigners to intereſt themſelves in and take theſe actions, his Majeſty has taken ſeven-eighths of them (2100 actions) for his own account, which makes a capital of one million and 50,000 crowns."

We hear from Dublin, that the new Lord Lieutenant, the day after his arrival, gave orders to put a ſtop to the exportation of all kinds of proviſions: In conſequence of which, ſome Dutch and French veſſels, waiting for lading at Corke and Kinſale, had been obliged to return home in ballaſt.

Advice is juſt received from Liſbon, ſays a correſpondent, that the duties on wines exported to England

are juſt taken off, as alſo the duty on all Engliſh goods imported there. The duty on wines to America ſtill continues.

It is confidently ſaid that the French have actually 15,000 of their beſt troops cantoned along their coaſt, oppoſite to England, and that they continue to augment the ſame, but with what view is not known.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 13.

" Some gentlemen of Normandy have been arreſted at their own houſes and ſent to the Baſtile, or to Vicennes, for it is not certainly known which. Among thoſe who are known are the Marquis de Coudray, the Marquis de Try, and the Marquis de Monpeuſon; Mr. du Foſſe, Counſellor of the Great Chamber, and Mr. de Belbeuf, late Attorney-General; beſides Mr. le Maitre, the celebrated Advocate before-mentioned. Twenty-five members of that Parliament who were at firſt baniſhed into the country, have ſince received letters de cachet, which direct them to go farther off. The volunteers of Soubiſe are ordered into Normandy, to prevent the diſturbances that are apprehended there."

By the laſt letters from Warſaw we are informed of the death of the famous Count Potocki, who was the life of the Confederates.

It is ſaid to have been determined by the Board of Green Cloth, that the verge of the court ſhall in future ſcreen no debtor who owes more than 20l. to one perſon.

The ſuppoſed new comet, which firſt appeared about three weeks ago, and ſo much blazoned by the modern aſtronomers, proves now, it is ſaid, to be nothing more than the ſtar Venus, which has lately made her evening appearance, and at firſt ſhone with unuſual brilliancy.

A true ſtate of the number and quality of the manufactures at preſent carrying on in all the Britiſh Colonies, we are informed, is now preparing to be laid before an auguſt aſſembly.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has given orders for the proper officers to attend every market day at Smithfield, to prevent the iniquitous practice of the monied butchers, who come often and purchaſe thirty head of cattle at 11l. a piece, and then ſell them by one or two with an additional price of 5 or 6l.

We hear that Boards of Admiralty will, for the future, be held three times in a week for the quicker diſpatch of buſineſs.

A correſpondent from Glaſgow ſays, it is feared that the late failures, with other difficulties, will materially affect the cambrick, thread, hoſe, and other manufactories in that country.

Yeſterday the Earl and Counteſs of Bute arrived in South Audley-ſtreet, from Luton-Hoo in Bedfordſhire.

A correſpondent informs us, there is no truth in the report of a Great Perſonage being reconciled to the marriage of the Duke of Glouceſter.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, Nov. 20.

" Yeſterday Joſeph Banks, Eſq; Dr. Solander, and Dr. Lind, ſet out for London. In viſiting the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, they went aſhore at the iſland of Staffa, which is reckoned one of the greateſt natural curioſities in the world: This iſland is about three miles in circumference, it is ſurrounded by a row of maſſy pillars of different ſhapes, ſuch as pentagons, octagons, &c. they are about 55 feet high, and near five feet in diameter, ſupporting a ſolid rock of a mile in length, and about 60 feet high above the pillars. There is a cave in this iſland which the natives call the cave of Fingal; its length is 371 feet, about 115 feet in height, and 51 feet wide; the whole ſides are ſolid rock, and the bottom is covered with water 12 feet deep. The Giant's Cauſeway in Ireland, or Stonhenge in England, are but trifles when compared to this iſland, elegant drawings of which were taken on the ſpot."

We hear Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, and Dr. Lind are to make another voyage round the world next year.

Nov. 25. Sunday his Majeſty's ſchooner the Sultana arrived at Spithead expreſs from Admiral Montagu, and brings advice, that the people of Rhode-Iſland are ſo exaſperated at the reſtrictions he has laid on their ſmuggling, that they will not allow an officer of any of the King's ſhips to come on ſhore. They inſiſt that men of war have no authority to ſearch their ſhips, or interrupt their trade, and threaten to burn all that the Admiral ſtations for that purpoſe.

The diſputes ſubſiſting between the Danes and Swedes are likely to be amicably adjuſted by the interpoſition of a certain court, contrary to the deſire of the Bourbon family.

We learn from Madrid, that the Spaniſh miniſtry have at laſt granted permiſſion to the Engliſh ſhips of war to enter into the ports of Spain.

Yeſterday, by a decree of the Court of Chancery, Mr. Wilkes was ordered to pay coſts to the Orphan Charity at Ayleſbury, for the money he had defrauded it of. What a pity this man loſt his election in the city! How glorious would it have been to have had the Lord Mayor of London ſtigmatiſed for a *petty larceny* rogue upon record!

Mr. Alderman Croſby (ſays a correſpondent) can by no means be charged with the high crime of ingratitude to his political *creator*, Mr. Wilkes. In his *ſilver cup*, Mr. Wilkes's brazen face is not forgotten. It is engraved on the lid, and two little *Wilkes's* (modeſtly called *ſatyrs*) form the handles.

Nov. 26. The Jolly Bacchus, Lemont, from Jamaica to London, was, on the 23d inſt. at night, totally loſt near Dungeneſs; the Capt. and crew, except a negro, were drowned.

The Premier appears much chagrined at preſent, on account of ſome powerful perſonages having joined the minority.

Laſt night the copy of a certain ſpeech was diſpatched by a courier, who was in waiting for that purpoſe, to the court of Verſailles; and this night copies of it will be ſent to all the courts in Europe.

Yeſterday a meſſenger was diſpatched to the Queen of Denmark at Zell in Germany.

A correſpondent deſires us to inform the public, that the preſent high price of proviſions may eaſily be accounted for, when one merchant at Briſtol exports every year 35 hundred ton of cheeſe, amounting to 100,000l.

We are informed a gentleman in the Admiralty has lately received a preſent from a friend in North America, being the body of an American Princeſs, ſuppoſed to have been buried upwards of 400 years ago; it was inveloped in a goat's ſkin, and appears as freſh as if buried but yeſterday.

Nov. 27. The Prince of Wales and the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, attended by the Earl of Holderneſſe, were at the Houſe of Peers yeſterday.

Yeſterday Mr. Sheriff Lewes went up to the Houſe of Commons to preſent the city petition for the importation of corn: He was accompanied by four Aldermen, and eight Common Councilmen.

Nov. 28. Yeſterday the addreſs of the Houſe of Peers was preſented at St. James's, by a committee appointed for that purpoſe, who were moſt graciouſly received.

On Monday next the Houſe of Commons will preſent their addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

The Houſe of Commons broke up yeſterday at four o'clock, and, we hear, will meet this day to chuſe 13 perſons by ballot, as a ſecret committee, to take the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company into conſideration.

Extract of a private letter from Copenhagen, Nov. 20.

" The poſt which arrived here this day from Stockholm, brought advice that his Swediſh Majeſty had been ſet upon and ſhot at twice, but happily eſcaped unhurt."

The tranſition of the affairs of a great Company into the hands of government is inevitable; and the following are the conditions upon which that important meaſure will take place. That government will aſſume all the territorial poſſeſſions of the Company into their own protection, and ſuffer the commercial trade to remain in their hands.

Politicians predict the deſtruction of Great-Britain from the acquiſition of India. It is remarkable that the moſt powerful empires upon earth have been ruined by the riches of that quarter. It will not, therefore, be ſurpriſing if Great-Britain ſhould alſo receive her firſt wounds from thence.

Amongſt the various reaſons which are aſſigned for the early aſſembling of Parliament, the naturalization of certain great foreigners is not the leaſt conſiderable, whoſe fortunes and connections promiſe to be highly beneficial to this kingdom.

Orders are iſſued from the War-office, for all the regiments in Ireland to be immediately raiſed to their full complement.

The Swan, Captain Barming, from Maryland for London, is ſafe arrived at Dover.

The Lord Baltimore, Capt. Mitchell, from Baltimore in Maryland, with tobacco, for London, arrived ſafe at the Motherbank the 26th inſt. and ſailed from thence for the river; ſhe has had a long and tedious paſſage, with very violent hurricanes, which obliged the Captain to throw a part of her cargo overboard to keep her from ſinking, ſhe being in very great danger.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh.

" It is now certain there will be a ſpeedy war between the Swedes and Danes. The former have renewed their old demand of paſſing the ſound without toll; which certainly cannot be looked upon as a diſhonourable badge of ſubjection upon all nations, for all are obliged to pay it. The Engliſh might as well demand a toll for a paſſage into the Mediterranean, becauſe they are in poſſeſſion of Gibraltar. It is likely to become a very ſerious matter to the Danes, who cannot in honour ſubmit to a demand, which would be followed by a ſimilar one from all other countries, who would have full as much a pretence for making it; and it would beſides be a very great diminution of their already paltry revenue."

Extract of another letter from Hamburgh.

" The King of Sweden, to divert the attention of his ſubjects from the new change in their government, is reſolved upon a war with Denmark. He firſt demands a free paſſage through the ſound without a toll. If that demand is complied with, he has other pretences full as ready: for Princes are never without a budget of them. However he has more than memorials on his ſide, for he has actually in readineſs the regiments that are to enforce them; the names of which are all given in our Gazette of this day. We are all in the greateſt ſpirits here, for, like the Hollanders, we fatten by the broils of our neighbours. We are only fearful, from the defenceleſs ſtate of Denmark, that it will become too eaſy a conqueſt to the Swedes."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Nov. 23.

" Letters from Marſeilles adviſe, that the Daniſh Conſul at Saffi had written to ſome of his correſpondents, that the Emperor of Morocco had prolonged the truce with the republic of the united provinces for ſix months; during which time it was to be hoped all their differences would be adjuſted.

Dec. 2. Yeſterday a bill was brought into the Houſe of Commons for the free importation of peaſe, beans, caravanſeras, and all other kinds of pulſe.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Nov. 24.

" Letters from the Lower Elbe adviſe, that the King of Pruſſia and the Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin are in treaty for the exchange of the Duchy poſſeſſed by the latter, for the Duchy of Cleves; but it ſeems to be an affair of too great conſequence to be ſoon adjuſted."

A naval correſpondent inſiſts, that Spain has not 40 men of war of the line; nor is it poſſible ſhe can double-man ſuch a fleet at preſent.

Dec. 3. They write from Kilkenny in Ireland, that a conſiderable ſtarch-maker there is about to introduce a new method of manufacturing that commodity from potatoes, which will not only leſſen the price, but alſo prevent the unneceſſary conſumption of many thouſand quarters of the beſt wheat annually.

Dec. 4. This day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, which paſſed the Houſe of Lords yeſterday, viz.

The bill for allowing the free importation of wheat, Indian corn, &c. for a limited time.

The bill for allowing the free importation of wheat, barley, &c. from Africa, or any parts of Europe, for a limited time.

Dec. 5. Lord Chatham, in a letter to a noble friend this week, has theſe words: " I don't think I ſhall attend the Houſe this ſeſſion, unleſs ſome extraordinary ſtep of adminiſtration ſhould render it indiſpenſably neceſſary."

Yeſterday the Lord Mayor attended the levee at St. James's for the firſt time ſince his Lordſhip entered upon the mayoralty.

Dec. 6. They write from Venice that the Republic are equipping a ſquadron of men of war to put to ſea early next ſpring to watch the motion of the Turks.

The latter end of laſt week Dr. Solander and Mr. Bankes arrived in town from their late excurſion to Iceland, and the North-Weſt iſlands of Scotland. They have brought home with them a variety of curious plants, &c. two boxes of which have been preſented to his Majeſty, and are removed to Kew.

Dec. 8. The Queen will not appear any more in the Drawing-room till after her lying-in.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Moors are fitting out a powerful force at Tetuan and Larache, at which laſt place they have eighteen armed veſſels, ten of them from 18 to 40 guns each. Theſe letters add, that they have ſuddenly withdrawn their troops from before Ceuta, where their loſs is ſaid to exceed 14,000 killed and wounded.

The Merchants, we hear, intend to make application to obtain a bounty on the importation of corn from North America.

A ſtop is expected to be put to the exportation of corn from North America to France, Spain, Portugal, or the Mediterranean markets, excepting to Gibraltar and Minorca.

A ſtop is alſo intended to be put to the foreign exportation of any kind of proviſions from Ireland, excepting to the Britiſh colonies in America and the Weſt-Indies.

Dec. 9. Letters from Liſbon adviſe, that the Portugueſe Court have lately broke with the Spaniards concerning the miſconduct of the Spaniſh Governors in South-America, and ill treatment of the Portugueſe ſubjects; but that it was forbid being publicly talked of by the Court.

They write from Corunna, that three additional battalions of Spaniſh Infantry have been ordered to reinforce the troops which are now employed in carrying on ſome new fortifications at Ferrol, which are to be finiſhed with all expedition.

The States General have lately preſented a memorial to our Court concerning the treaty now negociating between our Court, the Ruſſians, and the Republic of Venice, which has greatly retarded the concluſion thereof.

Dec. 10. It is ſaid, that 17,070 men, includiug 1522 invalids, will be employed for the land ſervice for the year enſuing. And that 16,895l. will be granted for defraying the charge of maintaining the ſaid men.

Yeſterday a patent paſſed the Great Seal, conſtituting and appointing Edward Hay, Eſq; Governor of the iſland of Barbados, in the room of the late Adm. Spry.

Dec. 11. From Genoa they write, that they had advice from Spain, that orders had been ſent to all the dock-yards of that kingdom, and to thoſe belonging to Spain in South-America, to haſten the conſtruction of the new men of War on the ſtocks, and for putting the old ones into thorough repair.

Letters from the Hague adviſe, that the Governor of Batavia, in the Eaſt-Indies, has been ſuperceded on a complaint of the French Court for ill treating the ſubjects of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

The flame of war which was lately expected to break out in the great continent, has now paſſed over to Italy, which many people ſoon expect to blaze out. It is certain that the Court of Verſailles has peremptorily demanded of his Sardinian Majeſty, what part he will take in the approaching buſtle; and the King of Naples is now ſcouring the two Sicilies for recruits.

Dec. 12. It is talked that terms have been at laſt propoſed, through the mediation of Great-Britain, to the three great powers who have ſeized upon different parts of Poland, which, it is thought, will induce them to withdraw the forces, and be the means of reſtoring unanimity and peace to that diſtracted nation.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant at Plymouth, Dec. 8.

" Yeſterday was towed into Polperra, a fiſhing-town, about 16 miles weſt of this port, a large brig, laden with tar from Cape-Fear in North-Carolina. By ſome papers waſhed out of her, ſhe appears to be the Betſey, Arton Fowke, Maſter, and that ſhe ſailed from Cape-

Fear the 17th of October laſt, bound to this port. Her cargo will be near all ſaved, 200 barrels of tar being already landed out of her. She was boarded by the Salvers off the Start-point, and was found lying on her Broadſide, with not a living Creature on board. All her Sails are ſuppoſed to have been blown from her Yards, none having appeared. The Salvers intended bringing her into this Port, but the Wind and Tide would not permit."

Within theſe few days 80,000l. has been remitted to Holland from a capital houſe in the city, being one half year's intereſt of Dutch ſtock in our funds.

The extra Meſſengers at St. James's have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs for being ſent off with diſpatches.

We are aſſured, by letters from a neighbouring country, that ſuch is the dreadful ſtate of their finances, as well as their domeſtic affairs, that they are on the actual eve of a civil war. Madam de B. carries it with ſo high a hand, that not a favour can be obtained, nor an appointment filled up, but through her intereſt and interceſſion, except in the C—n—l—r's department who is her declared enemy, and will neither have any concern with her or her friends.

Dec. 14. Laſt Saturday's Gazette contains a proclamation, by which the parliament of Ireland was prorogued from the 8th inſtant to the 26th of January next.

It is determined by adminiſtration not to ſuffer the Dantzickers to be oppreſſed by his Pruſſian Majeſty, and the Engliſh Conſul has acquainted the city with the ſame.

Orders are given for ſhipping off ſixty cannon, and ſome other ordnance ſtores, for his Majeſty's garriſon of Placentia.

Dec. 15. The Elizabeth, of Londonderry, Capt. Wilſon, bound for the Roſſes, was loſt near the Giant's Cauſeway, and every perſon on board periſhed.

Yeſterday ſeveral veſſels loaded with wheat arrived in the river.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, Dec. 15.

"Our artificers are fully employed in building and repairing the following ſhips in this dock-yard, viz. The Formidable, of 90 guns; the Alfred (juſt begun) of 74; the Sterling Caſtle of 64; and the Roebuck, of 44; building—the Ruſſel, of 74, under ſlight repair—the Ramilies, of 74, and Auguſta, of 64, under a thorough repair."

Dec. 17. By letters from Turin we learn that his Sardinian Majeſty is now confined to his chamber, at the palace of Veneria, and is thought to be paſt recovery.

Some perſons of diſtinction have lately been ſeized at Peterſburg, on ſuſpicion of a deſign againſt the Empreſs.

Diſpatches are preparing in order to be ſent off with all ſpeed to the Governors in America.

Dec. 19. Yeſterday there was a Privy Council at St. James's, when Lord Clive was ſworn in Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Montgomery, in the room of the late Lord Powis.

They write from Dantzick, that the agents of his Pruſſian Majeſty are indefatigable in ſettling the affairs of that city. The Engliſh and Dutch merchants have ſent a petition to Berlin. An anſwer to which is to be returned the 10th of next month.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Dec. 12.

"Our new Lord Lieutenant has been addreſſed by the city, the diſſenters, the quakers, and the French proteſtants. His Excellency has gone through a courſe of dinners with the officers of ſtate, and gives univerſal ſatisfaction by his eaſy deportment, and unconſtrained affability."

NEW-YORK, *February* 11.

Sunday laſt the ſhip Hope, Capt. Stewart, arrived in 12 weeks from Liverpool, who on his paſſage ſpoke with the following veſſels, viz. the 30th of November, in lat. 40: 16, long. 36, the brig Two Friends, Peter Bruſter, maſter, 19 days from Philadelphia, bound to Liſbon, who the day before in a gale of wind, loſt his boat, and had his quarters tore, and every other thing off the deck: Jan. 13th, in lat. 28, long. 56, the ſhip Sally, Capt. Young, 4 weeks from Honduras, bound to Briſtol.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 15.

Capt. Timmons from Surinam, laſt from St. Euſtatia, is arrived at Reedy-Iſland: On the 24th ult. in lat. 30, long. 73, ſpoke the ſchooner Barbados, from Barbados for North-Carolina, out 7 days.

By Capt. Timmons we hear, that a veſſel from St. Vincents was arrived at St. Euſtatia a few days before he ſailed, the Captain of which informed him that there were upwards of 3000 negroes employed in cutting a road acroſs the iſland, in order to pen in the Indians: That the troops under the command of Col. Dalrymple had taken poſſeſſion of two of their towns and all their craft. The troops are very ſickly, and upwards of 1000 were in the hoſpital at St. Vincents.

Arrivals from this port. The ſhip Britannia, Captain Souder, the ſloop Peggy, Captain Barry, and the ſloop ——, Captain Welch, at St. Euſtatia.

On the 1ſt inſtant departed this life, in the 30th year of her age, after a long indiſpoſition, which ſhe ſuſtained with true chriſtiain patience and ſerenity, Mrs. MARY BIDDLE, the amiable conſort of Mr. CLEMENT BIDDLE, of this city, merchant. The early death of this accompliſhed lady gives the moſt inexpreſſible grief to her relations and numerous friends: but a contemplation of her uniform virtuous deportment in life ſhould lead them to dry up their tears, and yield a perfect reſignation to the divine will, as *their loſs is her greateſt gain.*

"*Heaven gives us friends to bleſs the preſent ſcene,*
"*Reſumes them to prepare us for the next.*"

On Thurſday afternoon her remains were reſpectfully interred in the friends burying-ground.

MARRIED. Laſt Thurſday, the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM WHITE, to Miſs POLLY HARRISON, both of this city.—The Rev. Mr. HELFENSTEIN, of Germantown, to Miſs KITTY KARKER, of this city.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

N O N E.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Elizabeth,	C. Stuart,	Jamaica,
Sch. Lovely Laſs,	J. Stephen,	Maryland,
Ship Rebec. & Suſ.	R. Caſſon,	Liſbon.

CLEARED.

Ship Hopewell,	J. Winning,	Sligoe,
Ship Peggy,	E. Yorke,	Liſbon.

VENDUE AT JOHN HART'S TO-MORROW.

THE SECOND NIGHT.
BY AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY, at the Theatre in Southwark, this preſent EVENING, A NEW COMIC OPERA, by the AUTHOR of LOVE IN A VILLAGE, called The

SCHOOL FOR FATHERS;
OR, LIONEL AND CLARISSA.

At the End of the PLAY, and between the Acts of the Entertainment, DANCING by Mr. FRANCIS.

To which will be added, A FAIRY TALE, in a Dramatic Entertainment of Two Acts, called

EDGAR AND EMMELINE.

With MUSIC and DANCES incidental to the PIECE.

TICKETS, without which no perſon can be admitted, are ſold at the bar of the Coffee-houſe. Boxes, 7s. 6d. Pit, 5s. Gallery, 3s.

A SECOND PUBLICATION
OF THE
UNIVERSAL ALMANACK,
FOR THE YEAR 1773,

Is now ready, and to be SOLD by JAMES HUMPHREYS junr. at his Printing-office, the lower corner of Black-horſe Alley, in Front ſtreet, and by JOHN DUNLAP.

The calculations of this Almanack may be depended upon, as performed with the greateſt exactneſs and truth; being the performance of that ingenious Maſter of Mathematics, DAVID RITTENHOUSE, M. A. of this city, and is the only Almanack publiſhed of his calculating.

N. B. Said Humphreys wants an orderly ſober lad as an apprentice.

TO BE LET,

A Well ſituated STORE for either wet or dry goods, oppoſite the Old Ferry. Enquire of JOHN LYNN.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a SERVANT MAN, by trade a Taylor, a good Workman. The reaſon of his being ſold is, he chuſes to live in the country. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A Certain LOT, or piece of paſture Ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, near Spring Garden; containing ſix acres. Alſo a Lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets; containing in breadth twenty-four feet, and extending in depth, about two hundred and thirty-five feet, to a certain forty feet ſtreet, called George Street. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, will pleaſe to apply to BENJAMIN DAVIDS, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, or to the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

JAMES SMITH, junior.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

GONE from his bail, living in Tuſcarora Valley, Cumberland county, a certain ROBERT KIRKPATRICK, about five feet eight or nine inches high, of a ſandy complexion, with his noſe turned up at the top, wants one of his fore teeth, talks ſlow, wears his own hair cut ſhort, which buckles well; had on when he went away, a rough beaver hat pretty much worn, a grey ſlip coat, a ſpotted flannel jacket, and buckſkin breeches: He was born in Ireland, and came into this country when young; for ſome time after he was free he followed jobbing near Suſquehanna and Juniata Rivers, but has of late followed pedling, and it is ſuppoſed he intends ſoon for Ireland, as he has been known frequently to talk of going home the laſt fall: He had with him when he went away from theſe parts, a bay horſe about fourteen hands and an half high, pretty old, and paces well. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN LYON.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Saturday the ſixth Day of March next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, (if not ſold before by private ſale)

The following tracts of land, belonging to the eſtate of JOHN VINING, deceaſed.

A Tract of Land ſituate in Salem county, in the province of Weſt New-Jerſey, adjoining the town of Salem, and extending two miles on a navigable creek, which ebbs and flows near ſix feet: This tract is accommodated with ſeveral good landings on ſaid creek, diſtant about thirty miles from Philadelphia, and four from a Glaſs-houſe, where ſeveral German families are ſettled. The whole tract contains 1722 acres, whereof 170 are banked meadow, producing fine graſs; 176 are marſh, which may at a ſmall expence be banked and converted into excellent meadow for graſs or hemp; 1081 acres are upland, remarkably well timbered; 81 acres are white oak ſwamp, of a moſt luxuriant ſoil; and the remaining 295 acres are cleared: On which are erected a large two ſtory brick meſſuage, two brick kitchens, and a large frame barn, beſides ſeveral other out houſes. The whole of this land is perhaps equal to any in Eaſt or Weſt Jerſey, as well in the fertility of the ſoil, as the value of the timber; and may be conveniently divided into ſeveral excellent farms, both for cultivation and grazing; with a ſufficient quantity of meadow arable, and woodland to each farm.

Alſo a tract, containing about 500 acres of woodland, contiguous to the above-deſcribed tract. The titles are indiſputable, and the lands clear of quitrent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the above-deſcribed lands, before the day of ſale above-mentioned, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcribers, executors of the teſtament and laſt will of John Vining aforeſaid.

BENJAMIN CHEW,
CHARLES RIDGELY, or
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP.

Cranberry, Jan. 29th, 1773.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

In CRANBERRY TOWN, on Saturday the 20th day of March next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon;

THE NOTED GRIST MILLS in ſaid town, has two pair of Stones, four Boulting Cloths three of them goes by water, all in good repair; two ſmall frame Houſes, a Stable, and about three acres of excellent Engliſh meadow adjoining ſaid Mills, alſo a lot of Meadow laying along Phinolipine Brook, containing about twenty acres under good fence. The Mills lie on a good ſtream and are well ſituated for country or merchant work, or for a Store, being on the Stage-Road to New-York, in the county of Middleſex, and province of New-Jerſey, within twenty miles of Borden-Town, and eleven of South-River landing, in a healthy and good Wheat country; from the convenience of the ſituation, the miller or merchant may ſend his produce to, or receive goods from Philadelphia or New-York at a ſmall expence. There will be a good title made to the purchaſer, and conditions made known at the time of ſale, by

JOHN REYNOLDS.

Wilmington Borough, 2d Month, 10, 1773.

WHEREAS by a Law of the government of the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex upon Delaware, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſions of the General Aſſembly of ſaid government, for regulating the ſtreets, &c. of the Borough aforeſaid, Proviſion is therein made for the ſatisfaction of ſuch, as may think themſelves aggrieved by the loſs of any ground, which before the ſaid regulation was ſuppoſed to belong to their reſpective lots, provided application be made for that purpoſe, unto the Burgeſſes of ſaid Borough within one year, next after the paſſing of ſaid Law. Now theſe are to notify all perſons concerned, that unleſs ſpeedy application be made for the purpoſes aforeſaid, they will be without remedy, as eight months of the time above limitted is already elapſed.

Signed by order of the Burgeſſes and Aſſiſtants, by
JOHN FERRISS, Town-clerk.

A QUARTER OF A DOLLAR REWARD.

RUN AWAY in the night between the 3d and 4th of this inſt. February from the ſubſcriber, living in Germantown, a German ſervant girl, named ELIZABETH PRUGELIN, of a melancholy temper, red eyes, and ſpeaks Low Dutch and French, is about 26 years old; had on when ſhe went away, a new lincey red, blue and white ſtriped jacket, and white, dark and light-blue ſtriped petticoat, new fulled ſtockings, and almoſt new ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant girl, and brings her to her maſter, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

CHRISTOPHER SOWER, PRINTER.

N. B. Any perſon knowing where ſhe is, and inclining to buy her time of ſervitude, it being three years and four months, may have her very cheap.

January 26, 1733.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Little Creek Hundred, a Negro man named TONEY, about 27 years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high; had on and took with him when he went away, a large light coloured jacket, made of Kerſey, with white flannel lining, Buckſkin breeches, a pair of blue duffil trowſers, an old blue coat, home-ſpun ſhirt, coarſe yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, and an old felt hat: He plays well on the violin, is pretty talkative, and is addicted to drink. He formerly belonged to JOHN DICKENSON, Eſq; of Philadelphia, and perhaps may paſs himſelf for a freeman. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negro, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

CHRISTOPHER DENNY.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 69.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THE FATAL TENDENCY OF PRIDE.

Look on every one that is proud, and bring him low.
JOB xl. 12.

AMONG the many valuable eſſays which have decorated the page of the Pennſylvania Packet, my memory fails, if the nature and tendency of PRIDE have been expoſed: The evil is ſo predominant, that we need not apologize for treating this ſubject.

PRIDE exalteth mankind above the *Almighty*: their love is ſtronger to themſelves than to HIM. Hence they reflect upon his infinite wiſdom, and dare to correct that revelation he has made of his will in the *ſacred oracles*; yea, to think if they moved the wheels of *providence*, matters would be better ordered for church and ſtate, for themſelves, and others, than they are. Hence proud men are more concerned about advancing their own reputation than the honour of GOD: If veſted with authority, contradicting their orders more ſenſibly affects them, than violating the laws of *Jehovah*; if ſucceſs attends their adminiſtrations, they look for the praiſe, inſtead of aſcribing it to the ſupreme Ruler. If in the office of the miniſtry, (for ſuch are to be found there) they claim that piety and good order in their paſtoral charge, as the reſult of their own prudence and miniſterial endowments. If phyſicians, they look upon the recovery of a patient, as the effect of their own extraordinary ſkill. A proud man of this profeſſion, once was violently enraged at one of his patients for ſaying, "*God be thanked I am well.*" Said the Doctor, "*It was I that cured you, and do you thank God.*" When the proud man gives his charity, it is in the preſence of others, and to ſuch as will give his fame a diffuſive ſpread.

PRIDE cauſeth men to aſſume a kind of infallibility: If they inadvertently fall into an error, it extinguiſheth the blaze of conviction, and urgeth to a ſteady perſeverance in it, to prevent the odium of being called mutable. If the proud man injures the reputation of an innocent perſon, rather than own it, and aſk pardon, he will deviſe new ſlanders to ſupport what he has formerly ſaid: If he has aſperſed church or ſtate, and the ground of his charges clearly removed, he will perſiſt with additional vengeance and cruelty. Yea, rather than appear mutable, he will ſtab your character in the dark, and hang you if he can.

PRIDE makes men *practical atheiſts*. Under its baleful influence men are aſhamed of religion where religion is deſpiſed, and join in loading miniſters and chriſtians with calumny, even againſt the remonſtrances of conſcience, rather than be pointed at by the profane. Hence many learn to ſwear, to neglect cloſet and family religion, and to attend public ordinances on the Lord's day but ſeldom; thereby to imitate the GREAT, and be farther removed from the vulgar. "*The wicked thro' the pride of his countenance, will not ſeek after God. God is not in all his thoughts.*" How many profeſſed chriſtians begin their meals, without invoking the divine bleſſing, and end them without offering thanks for *never ceaſing goodneſs*! Heathens will riſe up to their condemnation. Even at Belſhazzar's drunken revel, "*They praiſed the gods of gold and of ſilver, of braſs, of iron, of wood and of ſtone!*"

PRIDE creeps in where religion is profeſſed and practiſed. How many value themſelves upon their religious profeſſion, and practically ſay to others, "*Stand by, for I am holier than you.*" Proud legaliſts vainly dream that God will accept of their torn and lame obedience, inſtead of the *perfect righteouſneſs* of JESUS CHRIST. Some profeſſed miniſters of the humble JESUS, are actuated by pride, in taking upon them the work of the miniſtry. They uſe it, as a thief does a pick-lock, to open people's coffers, and an engine to raiſe their own fame. While ſoaring aloft like the eagle in heavenly diſcourſe, they look down upon the audience for their applauſe. They read books more to improve their ſtile than their own knowledge, to render them more uſeful to their people. Not like the buſy bee, that ſweeps every flower to enrich the hive; but rather are like the butterfly, that flutters upon one flower after another to enrich her own colours. On the other hand, PRIDE nouriſhes the root of thoſe aſperſions which many throw at *miniſters*: When people are reproved for their faults, or not taken into that familiarity which their ſuppoſed importance entitles them unto; then they repreſent their paſtors as men aſſuming magiſterial airs; and begin to think, that to treat a miniſter with inſolence and contempt, adds greatly to their own importance: With what pleaſure will they tell of their abuſive ſpeeches to him? Such people are the poſterity of KORAH, DATHAN and ABIRAM, who ſaid unto MOSES and AARON, "*Ye take too much upon you, ſeeing all the congregation are holy every one of them, and the Lord is among them: wherefore then, lift you up yourſelves above the congregation of the Lord?*"

PRIDE is deſtructive to relative duties. It will not allow many to pay cheerfully all due honour and reſpect to ſuperiors. Hence, ſuperiors in civil ſtations are not merely diſobeyed; but many delight in deſpiſing their perſons, expoſing their weakneſſes, and inſulting over their infirmities. Superiors in learning and natural abilities, inſtead of being liſtened to as inſtructors, are often contemned by the proud, in proportion as they are honoured by the wiſe and ſenſible. Equals are often inſulted by the proud, when they apprehend thoſe receive greater reſpect than themſelves: contrary to an apoſtolical injunction, "*Be kindly affectioned one to another, with brotherly love: in honour prefering one another.*" PRIDE reaches in an eminent manner to *inferiors*: In civil ſtations, ſuch are commanded with inſults, reproved with majeſty, and puniſhed without remorſe. I may add here, that PRIDE lies at the root of that practice of reducing ſome of our fellow-creatures to a degree lower than thoſe whom we underſtand by inferiors; I mean to a ſtate of *ſlavery*. Strange, that a people who emigrated from the land of bondage to enjoy the ſweets of liberty in this new world, ſhould enſlave ſo many thouſands of their brethren in the land of liberty: but pride is flattered by the attendence and drudgery of the poor Africans. Wretched creatures, how ſhall your chains be broken!

PRIDE leads men into miſtakes about real greatneſs. Many place it in their *riches*; not conſidering that theſe make people only great in proportion as with them they do good to mankind. Some place their greatneſs in fine houſes: they apprehend it is the houſe that honours the maſter; not the maſter the houſe. The houſes of many have proved tombs for their riches, and monuments of the folly of their firſt owners: having paſſed into the hands of ſtrangers, who reap the benefit. Others place their greatneſs in the elegance of their dreſs, furniture, and equipage: They ſeem to think they are incorporated with theſe, on this account they think themſelves great, and imagine they muſt appear ſo in the eyes of others. Others fix their greatneſs in their honorary titles, tho' to veil this, they often pretend theſe were beſtowed upon them without ſolicitation, or procured by ſome friend without their knowledge. But addreſs ſuch by word, or writing, without theſe high ſounding *titles*, and their pride will viſibly ſwell. Theſe titles, inſtead of correcting men's faults, only render them more conſpicuous by exhibiting them in a ſtronger light: and great men have reckoned themſelves rather burdened, than honoured by them. Hence the proud conſider not, that to be truly great, is to be truly good.

PRIDE makes men ambitious of *reſpect*. To obtain the favour of the proud, you muſt approach them ſeldom, or elſe ſtudy the art of flattery, like the nurſe, who by being an adept in this, can prevent the child from crying. Addreſs the proud firſt in company, and always place them at the head of the *table*; drink their healths frequently, and admire their wonderful ſenſe. Repeat their witty ſayings, and enumerate their good deeds, which may be ſoon done. Forgetting any of theſe may cauſe a breach in their friendſhip. This branch of their character, is admirably drawn by our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, in what he ſays of the Phariſees; *who loved to go in long cloathing, and loved ſalutations in the market places, and the chief ſeats in the ſynagogues, and the uppermoſt rooms at feaſts*; who, *when* they gave *alms, ſounded a trumpet before* them *in the ſynagogues and in the ſtreets, that they* might *have glory of men, and* when *they prayed*, did it *ſtanding in the ſynagogues, and in the corners of the ſtreets, that they* might *be ſeen of men*; and *when* they *faſted*, put on *a ſad countenance, and diſfigured their faces, that they might appear unto men to faſt.*

PRIDE ſwells mankind with ſelf-conceit. The proud look at their own virtues and other peoples vices with microſcopical eyes. They are filled with an high opinion of their own knowledge, being more ſenſible of what they know, than of what they are ignorant. If they read concerning ſome abſtruſe point in divinity, or find out the meaning of ſome dark paſſage of ſcripture, then are they ready to encounter a clergyman; and if he treats their inſolence with ſilence, they conclude they confuted him; yea they imagine, that a little reading and ſtudy would enable them to outſhine their miniſter in pulpit appearances. If they hear a few cauſes plead in court, they immediately think they could act the part of an attorney, were it not becauſe of their baſhfulneſs. If they read that valuable book, Buchan's Family Phyſician, or collect a few receipts for diſeaſes from Almanacks, and old wives, then they preſume that they are qualified for the practice of phyſick. *But there may be a great deal of valuable knowledge where there is pride.* Knowledge in the ſciences, philoſophy and hiſtory, will make a man learned; but do not make him good. There is many a learned, but vain glorious man. No character ſeems more contemptible than this. To illuſtrate it, the following paſſage ſeems to be to our purpoſe, "MENECRATES the phyſician, becauſe of ſome extraordinary cures he had wrought, had the vanity to aſcribe theſe wholly to his own ſkill, and to take the name of JUPITER SERVATOR. PHILIP, the father of ALEXANDER the GREAT, having invited him to dinner, he was placed at a table by himſelf, on which was ſerved up, a veſſel ſmoking with incenſe. The Doctor at firſt thought himſelf highly honoured, but having nothing to eat during the reſt of the entertainment, he ſoon perceived the meaning of the ſmoke of the incenſe; and thus ſerving for a laughing ſtock to the reſt of the company, he went away hungry from the feaſt, with the title of Jupiter, and the ſhame he had ſo juſtly deſerved in aſcribing to his own abilities a ſucceſs derived from heaven." This paſſage leads us to obſerve further, That

PRIDE generally expoſes men to contempt, "*A man's pride ſhall bring him low.*" All other vices do in ſome meaſure attain their end. Avarice uſually heaps up wealth, and ambitious ſtruggles often advance men to high places; but an inſatiable thirſt for honour, and a ſovereign contempt of our fellow-men, do infallibly defeat their own deſign. Men never take a ſurer way to be the object of general contempt, than eagerly to purſue after reſpect and renown. This very principle clouds the luſtre of many a bright genius, and proves a *fly in the box of ointment, that cauſeth the whole to ſend forth a ſtinking ſavour.*

PRIDE keeps men from entering into the goſpel reſt: God moved by nothing, but his own free love, preſents his Son, and eternal life thro' him, freely to mankind ſinners, that whoſoever will, may accept of him and be ſaved; but pride keeps many from accepting this *gift*: To work out their title to everlaſting bliſs by their own obedience, is what they cannot do; and pride will not allow them to beg for it, and take it by free grace. Thus acting the ſame proud part with an inſolvent debtor, that would rather be a languiſhing priſoner than accept of a free diſcharge. Sinners, rather than be indebted to free grace, will die in their ſins and periſh for ever. Strange infatuation!

PRIDE draws down the vengeance of heaven upon perſons. "*The Lord will deſtroy the houſe of the proud.*" It was pride that turned angels into devils: it was too great a weight for the floor of heaven to bear; therefore rebelling angels were thrown down into everlaſting perdition. Pharaoh in the pride of his heart ſaid, "*Who is the Lord, that I ſhould obey his voice.*" Therefore the Lord *ſent all* his *plagues upon his heart, and upon* his *ſervants, and upon* his *people*. It was this, that brought one of the moſt remarkable judgments that ever God inflicted on Nebuchadnezzar. "*When his heart was lift up, and his mind hardened in pride, he was depoſed from his kingly throne, and they took his glory from him; and he was driven from the ſons of men, and his heart was made like the beaſts, and his dwelling was with the wild aſſes.*" Witneſs that ſtroke which heaven gave Herod for his pride. "*Upon a ſet day, Herod arrayed in royal apparel ſat upon his throne, and made an oration; and the people gave a ſhout, ſaying, it is the voice of a God and not of a man; and immediately the angel of the Lord ſmote him, becauſe he gave not God the glory: And he was eaten up of worms, and gave up the ghoſt.*"

"*Pride goes before deſtruction.*" "*For whoſoever exalteth himſelf ſhall be abaſed; and he that humbleth himſelf ſhall be exalted.*"

Having briefly ſtated the fatal tendency of pride in a few particulars, I ſhall now bid you adieu.

Philadelphia, Feb.
10, 1773. ASPASIO.

Baltimore, Jan. 13, 1773.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Neabſco Iron works, Two Servant men, belonging to the Hon. John Taylor, Eſq; viz.

JOSEPH LOVEDAY, an Engliſh Convict, about 23 years old, five feet eight inches high, and of a ruddy complexion, ſandy coloured hair, red beard and ſmooth faced, ſqueaking voice and a halt in his walk, owing to his having one of his knees diſlocated, and therefore cannot bend it but trails his leg after him. He run away about the firſt of November laſt, and had on when he went away, a blue Fearnought, and a cotton jacket, oznabrig ſhirt and trowſers, the trowers he had dyed brown with tan bark; his other clothes are ſuch as ſervants commonly have, but imagine he will endeavour to change them as ſoon as he can. The other is named, JAMES M'LANE, a Scotch indented Servant, of great volubility of language; but may eaſily be known to be a Highlandman by his tongue, he is a ſhort well made fellow, wears his own hair, which is a little of the ſandy colour, dreſſes and ties it behind in the ſoldier's faſhion, and talks largely of his feats in the laſt war, and has more aſſurance than a great many of his countrymen has, an inſtance of which he gave, in undertaking the management of a ſchooner which I made him maſter of, tho' now believe he knew little or nothing about, and has ungratefully left the Schooner in Northumberland about the 14th of December laſt, ſold his bedclothes and ſundry other things, and run off. He had a variety of clothes with him of his own, particularly a leaden coloured coat which he daily wore.

Whoever apprehends the two ſervants and ſecures them, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall receive for Joſeph Loveday, FIVE POUNDS, and for James M'Lane TEN POUNDS, paid by

THOMAS LAWSON.

N. B. If the above mentioned ſervants are taken up towards Philadelphia, the perſon or perſons concerned, are deſired to apply to John Colvert in Baltimore.

ALL PERSONS that have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of HUGH WRIGHT, late mariner, deceaſed, of this city, are hereby requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, on or before the tenth day of March next, otherwiſe they cannot be paid, as the executors will at that time give up their truſt.

JAMES CRAIG,
ANDREW MAY,
WILLIAM COFFING, } Executors.

Just Published, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

AN

ORATION,

DELIVERED JANUARY 22, 1773,

BEFORE

THE PATRON, VICE-PRESIDENTS

AND MEMBERS

OF THE

AMERICAN

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,

HELD AT

PHILADELPHIA,

FOR PROMOTING

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

BY WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.

One of the Secretaries of the said Society, and Provost of the College of Philadelphia.

Shortly will be Published,

A

DISSERTATION

ON THE

LAWS OF EXCISE,

In which the arguments urged in their favour by Publicus will be considered, and the dangerous consequences, resulting from them to Liberty and Commerce will be pointed out.

BY CAUSIDICUS MERCATORIUS, ESQ.

" *'Twill be recorded for a* precedent,
" *And many an* error *by the same example*
" *Will rush into the state.*

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

To execute these laws requires a perpetual rummaging *and* searching in houses; *now nothing is more contrary than this to* liberty; *and those* who establish these sorts of duties, *have not surely been* so happy *in this respect, as to hit upon the best method of* administration.

Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws.

WAS STOPT,

A TABLE SPOON, supposed to be stolen, with a dragon's head in a ducal coronet engraved on the handle. Whoever has lost the same, by applying to JOHN DAVID, Goldsmith, near the Drawbridge, and paying for he advertising, may have it again.

WILLDAY AND MONTGOMERY,

At their Store in Fourth-Street, have for sale,

A LARGE Assortment of European and East-India GOODS, amongst which are, a variety of Silks, as Brocaded and Striped Lutestrings, Plain and Flowered Mantuas, Tobine Sattins, Paduasoys, Peelongs, Persians, &c. which will be sold on reasonable terms.

A FARMER WANTED.

HE must understand all kinds of country business, especially carting, plowing and mowing, and more particularly breaking steers to draught and hauling logs to a mill. Any clever fellow who is capable of the above branches of husbandry, may have £25 sterling per ann. with suitable diet and lodging. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1773.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, the 27th ult. A Servant man, named JOHN WRIGHT, by trade a taylor, about 50 years of age, five feet, five or six inches high, small visage, has a large scar across his chin, dark brown straight hair. Had on when he went away, a blue grey short coat and jacket, trimmed with black, blue plush breeches, light grey yarn stockings, a white shirt, and an old beaver hat, with a hole in the crown of it; he took with him a scarlet waistcoat, and a light grey mixture ditto, and breeches. Whoever secures said servant in any goal, so as his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

PETER M'KINLAY.

January 27, 1773.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, last night, one great coat of a lead colour, two tight bodied coats, one of them blue thick cloth, the other thin, of a purple colour; three vests, one of them with slash sleeves, with four buttons on a sleeve, the other is lapelled, with mohair buttons, both nearly of a claret colour, and the third is lincey woolsey, double breasted, of a reddish colour; one castor hat; a pair of leather breeches, with metal buttons; a pair of sail stockings, and a pair of blue and white mittins. The thief is a middle sized man, called HENRY JONES, but it is expected he has altered his name; he has short black hair, is about forty years of age, and had on when he went away a brown thick cloth jacket, a pair of red trowsers, the straps of his shoes were turned under and tied with strings, but it is probable he has changed his cloaths. Whoever secures said thief in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me

DAVID GILLMON, living near Roads Town, in Cumberland County, West-Jersey.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber,

A QUANTITY of Meadow HAY, first and second crops; the first crop delivered at 4l. 10s. per ton, the second at 4l. per ton, in the city, or joining thereto, by

WILLIAM WESTON, Butcher,
at the corner of Walnut and Fifth-streets.

To be LET or SOLD,

A TWO story House and Kitchen in Willing's Alley, facing St. Paul's Church. Enquire of ISAAC SNOWDEN in Second-street, who has a few of Mr. Lyon's note books on hand for sale.

Trenton, Feb. 5, 1773.

THE subscribers, together with two-thirds in value of the creditors, having petitioned the inferior court of common pleas of the county of Hunterdon, for the benefit of a late act of insolvency of the province of New-Jersey: And being willing to comply in all things with the directions of the said act of Assembly, it is ordered that Tuesday the sixteenth day of March next be appointed for their creditors to appear at the Court-house in Trenton, within the county of Hunterdon, before William Clayton and Micajah How, Esquires, two of his Majesty's judges for the county aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the estates of the said debtors may not be made for the use of the creditors, and their bodies discharged from confinement, agreeable to the said act of assembly.

WILLIAM DAVISON, junior,
SAMUEL COXE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the Subscriber, having been employed, for sometime past, in planting, cultivating, and improving a vineyard, in Merion Township, within seven miles of Philadelphia, solely, and without any assistance from public bodies of men, or individuals, and notwithstanding his meeting with many discouraging difficulties, natural concomitants, in the beginning of such undertakings, has nevertheless, by dint of industry, perseverance, and great expence, (as hath fully appeared by certificates to the satisfaction of the managers) brought about a pleasing prospect of its practicability, and promise of future success, as numbers of Gentlemen, some of whom are acquainted with the nature of Vines, have been witnesses of, and expressed their approbation thereof in the most pleasing terms, and in encouraging me to enlarge my plan, procure foreign plants, fence and secure it, and employ proper hands to bring it to perfection as soon as possible, and gave me from time to time such assurances of their approbation and interest with the public, as gave me hopes of the success of a Lottery for the said purpose.

Having therefore come to the resolution, and set the Lottery on foot by the name of the Public Vineyard Lottery, and appointed a sufficient number of Gentlemen of fortune and reputation, who are kind enough to act as managers (as may be seen by the Scheme) and to whom satisfactory security is given, as to the application of the money intended to be raised.

The Subscriber therefore hopes for the continuance and encouragement of the Public in promoting the LOTTERY, and doubts not, but the design will appear pregnant with many advantages to America, and this province in particular.

The Public's most obliged humble servant,
JOHN LEACOCK.

N. B. As there may be many not acquainted with the meaning of a PUBLIC VINEYARD, it is thought necessary to inform them, it is intended, that the cuttings of the Vines shall be free, and without any expense for any persons who choose to apply for them, who will engage to plant them in suitable pieces of ground, for the encouragement of Vineyards, in order that they may become more general throughout the province, and who may be assured of all the advice and assistance in the Subscriber's power, GRATIS. J. L.

*** Tickets to be had of the Managers.

Just Published, and Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

THE

FASHIONABLE LOVER;

A

COMEDY:

AS IT IS ACTED IN

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

BY RICHARD CUMBERLAND,

AUTHOR OF THE WEST INDIAN.

JOHN REED begs leave to return his thanks to those gentlemen who have subscribed toward the publication of his MAP of the CITY and LIBERTIES of PHILADELPHIA; and at the same time has the pleasure to inform them, that the plates are now cutting by James Smither, in Strawberry Alley, are in great forwardness, and will be finished as soon as possible.

Subscriptions are taken in by the following gentlemen, viz. John Biddle, Henry Keppele, jun. Peter Dehaven and Peter Thomson, of the city, Jeremiah Baker, and William Pearson, of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia; Benjamin Jacobs, in Philadelphia county; George Gray, Esq; at the Lower Ferry, and Caleb Parry, at the Upper Ferry, on Schuylkill; John Jacobs, Esq; Humphrey Marshall, Nathaniel Pennock, Persifor Frazor, and Archibald Dick, in Chester county; and by John Dunlap.

Those who have not already paid in their first subscription money, are requested to send it without delay.

TO BE SOLD, by

PELATIAH WEBSTER,

At his Store in Water-Street, between Walnut and Chesnut-Streets,

A NEAT assortment of BOSTON SHOES, of excellent quality and variety of colours, seal skins, Barcelona Handkerchiefs of all colours, POT-ASH KETTLES, boilers containing about 15 gallons, iron tea kettles, a variety of coarse woollens, cottons, check flannels, &c. AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, very serviceable, at 2*s.* and 2*s*6. per yard, COCOA, bohea tea, chocolate, pepper, nutmegs, Florence oil from London, of the best quality, a few tierces of brown sugar, raisins in cags, iron dogs very neat, and of a curious figure; also, a few tons of bar-iron, and a large quantity of best NEWBURY RUM.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY hearty NEGRO MAN.
Enquire of the printer.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

As CLERK,

A YOUNG MAN that writes a good hand and understands accompts, is thoroughly acquainted with the town, having been lately employed in public business, and can be well recommended. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A SMART, active WHITE or NEGRO BOY, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, for which a good price will be given: His employment will be principally to wait on table and go on errands. Enquire of the printer.

December 26, 1772.

BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale on the sixth day of March next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, at the house of Thomas Champin, in the township of Great Egg Harbour, the following valuable tracts of land and marsh; 1450 acres of land and swamp on South River, on which is a mill seat said to be claimed by Israel Pemberton; 95 acres of pine land, on Miry Run; 200 acres of salt marsh, between Tuckehow and Middle River, said to be the third part of 600 acres; and 50 acres of land and marsh, on a place called Garrit's Island, be all the several tracts more or less; late the property of JOSEPH SOMERS, deceased; seized and taken in execution at the suit of SAMUEL RISLEY, Esq; by

THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Proprietors of the GLASS WORKS near this city, having compleated the same, HEREBY INFORM, that they are now ready to receive and execute ORDERS for any kinds or quantities of WHITE or GREEN GLASS, in which they doubt not but they shall be able to render satisfaction both as to PRICE and QUALITY, particularly in WINDOW GLASS, which they will engage to sell as good, and cheaper, than that imported from Great-Britain.

Orders are received at John Elliott's in Walnut-street, John Elliott, junior's, in Market-street, and by Isaac Gray in Chesnut-street, at each of whose houses their glass is sold: And as they have already experienced an inconvenience from the great resort of people to the works, they find it necessary to admit none but purchasers to the value of five shillings each.

N. B. Two persons who understand blowing of glass may have good encouragement by applying as above.

THOMAS HARTLEY,

FROM LONDON,

Living in Front-street, near Market-street, Philadelphia,

MAKES ladies STAYS of all sorts, to the greatest perfection and elegance of shape, which when fitted will sit easy, and disguise a shape not entirely so. Orders from the city and country, and from captains of vessels, on the shortest notice, will be punctually supplied; and the ladies may depend on his utmost endeavours to please them in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Salem, New-Jersey, January 10, 1773.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July last, an indented Irish servant man, named MICHAEL WHEALON, but has changed his name to WILLIAM YOUNG; he has been working in Newcastle county, near Saint Georges, and left that about two months ago and said he was going down to Maryland to work; he is about five feet six or seven inches high, of a pale complexion, a little pock marked, a down look, has light sandy hair, stoops a good deal in his walk, talks much on the brogue, is fond of liquor, and is very impudent when drunk or sober; he took with him a blue cloth sailor's jacket, a pair of blue plush breeches, white thread stockings, a red and white narrow striped linen jacket without sleeves, made very long waisted, a red short cloth jacket, the fore parts of which is very fine and the back is Bath coating; he had got a few yards of white linen at St. Georges, in pay for his work, which it is likely he will offer for sale; his other cloaths uncertain: He has been at Newfoundland, and says he intends going there next spring, and is very apt to talk of it. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home FOUR POUNDS, from

CURTIS TRENCHARD.

FEBRUARY, 1773. VOL. II. NUMB. 70.

THE Pennſylvania AND GENERAL Packet THE ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22d, 1773.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

Further advices by the Packet; and by the brig WILLIAM, *Captain* HEFFERNAN, *arrived here from* LONDON.

TYRE, September 30.

THE Chiek Daher and Ali Bey are ſtill occupied in the ſiege of Jaffa, from whence they detached ſome troops upon another expedition which has proved more fortunate. They ſurpriſed the city of Gaza, and took a caravan which was carrying proviſions to Naplouſa and Jeruſalem. The latter of theſe cities has loſt all hopes of receiving thoſe proviſions which it ſtood in great need of; and the people are reduced to ſuch great diſtreſs, that they are ready to riſe againſt the principal inhabitants and the prieſts of the Holy Land, whom they ſuppoſe to have magazines of corn and rice by them. Some time after the taking of Gaza, Zuffair Bey, who had been ſent by Ali Bey with preſents to General Orlow, returned, arrived in the camp, accompanied by four Ruſſian officers of the corps of engineers and artillery, and with a Greek papa or prieſt. They landed alſo ſome military ſtores, together with three mortars and four cannon, which the Ruſſian General had ſent to the Bey. Theſe ſuccours revived the hopes of the Bey and the Chiek Daher, who have ſince drawn nearer to the walls, and have cauſed ladders to be made, in order to give an aſſault to the city, while they ſhall batter it on the other ſide in breach.

Warſaw, Oct. 21. The King has given an anſwer to the declaration delivered by the Miniſters from Vienna, Peterſburg, and Berlin, on the part of their reſpective Sovereigns, whereby his Majeſty alledges, that as the limits of Poland have been ſettled and acknowledged by various treaties, he cannot but conclude that theſe three powers have no pretenſions to any of the territories of the Republick; he likewiſe claims the aſſiſtance of the mediators and guarantees of the treaty of Oliva, and proteſts ſtrongly againſt every proceeding contrary to the treaties and conventions thereon recited.

Frontiers of Poland, Oct. 22. According to the laſt advices from Warſaw the Nobility of Great Poland have appointed Prince Anthony Sulkowſki their Chief, and have entered into the following engagements: 1ſt. To oppoſe all the enterprizes of foreigners againſt them: 2dly. To regulate their reſpective intereſts, and what each diſtrict ſhall furniſh: 3dly. To pay nothing to the royal treaſury till after the holding of the diet: And 4thly. To notify theſe reſolutions to the King, and to all foreign Courts.

Copenhagen, Oct. 24. The caſtle of Cronenburg is putting in a ſtate of defence, 16 pieces of cannon, ſome three and four pounders, and others from four to eighteen, and ſome more are going to be ſent there of twelve. The commiſſion charged to examine the new military plan of Lieut. Gen. Baur, has rejected it.

Marſeilles, Oct. 30. The report which was current, that the plague had manifeſted itſelf at Salle and the iſle of Fedala, alarmed the traders, but the report proves to be groundleſs. What gave riſe to it was, the fevers which always reign there every year, when the fruits are ripe. In that ſeaſon the Moors eat nothing elſe, and take no precautions for guarding themſelves againſt the effects of this aliment: They drink only water, and go almoſt naked; during the day they are ſcorched by the ſun, and in the night are chilled by the exceſſive dews. For theſe fevers, as they have neither phyſicians nor ſurgeons, they take no remedies, but ſupport themſelves under their ſyſtem of abſolute predeſtination. They are ſo accuſtomed to this mortality from the living on fruits, that at Fez, where it reigns more than in ony other part, the perſons charged with the office of interring the dead make their bills payable annually, after the ceſſation of the fruits.

Malaga, Nov. 10. Don Louis Velaſques, Marquis de Valda Flores, died here ſuddenly the 6th inſt. He was known by ſeveral learned works, but more ſo by the diſgrace which he incurred during the troubles at Madrid in 1766. After being confined ſome time in the caſtle of Alicant, he was ſent to Africa, from whence he was only releaſed laſt year, and permitted by his Catholick Majeſty to reſide at Malaga.

Rome, Nov. 11. They write from Venice that the Cardinal Priuli, Biſhop of Padua, died in the night of the 26th ult. in the territory of Trevigniano. His death has vacated a 14th cap in the Sacred College, beſides the five that the Pope keeps in Petto. They write from Sicily, that on the 24th of laſt month there was a moſt violent hurricane, by which the towns of Palermo and Montrael were very much damaged; the loſs in town and country is computed at three millions of Roman crowns, and many people were drowned.

Stockholm, Nov. 24. This day arrived here General Pecklin, under a guard of fifty dragoons, and was delivered to the military gaol, which is to be guarded with twenty-four men with drawn ſwords in their hands. On the ſame day was releaſed out of his confinement, the Chief Juſtice Engſtroam, with a penſion of 1,000 dollars per annum, beſides a place at Pomerania. This Doctor had not only refuſed to ſign the new form of government to his Majeſty, but even expreſſed himſelf very warmly in the preſence of the King, after which he was confined; but at laſt he petitioned the King, that he would beg his pardon, which was granted, and a penſion alſo into the bargain. The officer who had the guard the ſame day, before the gaol where General Pecklin is confined, acquainted the General with the news, as an inſtance of his Majeſty's generous conduct; but the General made him the following anſwer: "Sir, it is more honour for me, in the eyes of a free nation, and more ſatisfaction for myſelf, to ſee myſelf thus guarded with drawn ſwords for the cauſe of liberty, public ſpirit, courage, patriotiſm, truth, and a liberal heart of thinking and ſpeaking, than to be a diſſembling penſioner at the expence and ruin of a whole nation, which is generally the caſe of Miniſters at every Court, who draw upon them the curſes of the whole nation for a trifling avarice and falſe ambition; and at the ſame time when they are ſenſible of being inſtrumental to the enormous evil, they hear the cries of conſcience in their ears, but make it ſilent, by ſaying, it is politics, a neceſſary evil; but I thank God I enjoy a perfect reſt of conſcience, and will ſtrive to ſupport it as long as I ſhall exiſt. Should I die for it, I will call aloud with the Apoſtle, "O Death, where is thy ſting! O Grave, where is thy victory!

Hague, Dec. 1. The ſtates of Holland have elected Mr. Peter Van Bleiſuyk, penſionary of the town of Delft, to be grand penſionary of Holland.

War-Office, Nov. 13. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Major-General Charles Fitzroy, of the 14th regiment of Dragoons, to be Colonel of the 3d or King's own regiment of Dragoons, in the room of the Earl of Albemarle, deceaſed.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Lieutenant-General Bigoe Armſtrong, of the Royal American regiment to be Colonel of the 8th or the King's regiment of foot, in the room of Lieutenant-General Daniel Webb, promoted to the command of the 14th regiment of Dragoons.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Major-General Frederic Haldimand, to be Colonel Commandant of a battallion in the Royal American regiment in the room of Lieutenant General Armſtrong.

St. James's, Nov. 14. By accounts of undoubted authority received from Scotland it appears, that the report of the plague's having made its appearance at Lewis, one of the Weſtern Iſlands, was not founded in truth; a putrid fever, which had prevailed for two or three months in that Iſland, gave riſe to the alarm: And the ſeveral accounts which have been lately publiſhed, ſtating the infection as imported by goods landed from a veſſel from Dantzick at the Iſland of Lewis, are equally void of foundation, as, by the laſt accounts received from Dantzick, it does not appear that there has lately been the leaſt ſymtoms of any infectious diſtemper in that city.

LONDON, *November* 10.

It is remarkable that no Mayor was ever worſe attended in his proceſſion than the preſent was yeſterday. The friends of liberty diſdained to grace his treacherous triumph, and the miniſterial party were ordered to ſtand aloof for the preſent, for very obvious reaſons; on his account, a gentleman yeſterday obſerving his forlorn ſituation, called him the Bat-Mayor, with whom neither bird nor beaſt, patriot nor courtier, would aſſociate.

A memorial of the moſt ſpirited nature is ſaid to be preparing, ſetting forth the diſtreſſes of induſtrious people in this country by the height of the taxes, and the almoſt univerſal combinations now entered into for raiſing proviſions.

Our equally polite and inſidious neighbours, the French, have, it is ſaid, been lately detected making ſome unwarrantable encroachments on the articles of ſtipulation between the two nations. For the Ethiopian can neither change his ſkin, nor the leopard his ſpots, therefore why ſhould we be ſo abſurd as to believe they can forego their natural principles of conduct?

The want of wheat and barley in the Corn-markets, gives a very alarming winter proſpect to the poor of this kingdom. It is expected that the Parliament will put an immediate ſtop to the diſtillery of malt in order to ſave the brewery, which is now in a ruinous ſituation. And, unleſs a ſpeedy importation of wheat ſhould take place, the price of bread muſt riſe to an extravagant height.

At the Glamorgan meeting, Wedneſday laſt, for the encouragement of agriculture in that county, the gentlemen preſent came to ſeveral very proper reſolutions for the further promotion of that laudable ſcheme, and an annual ſubſcription of upwards of 300 l. was then entered into, and it is not at all doubted but many additional ſubſcriptions will be made, when thoſe gentlemen of property, and friends to their country, who could not attend at the laſt meeting, may have an opportunity of adding their names to the liſt of ſubſcribers.

Nov. 11. A letter has been received by the Earl of Rochford, from his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, giving an account that a violent plague and ſcarlet fever rages there; in conſequence of which, ſtrict orders have been ſent to the ſeveral ſeaports in this kingdom, to take the neceſſary precautions in caſe any ſhips arrives from Turkey.

Nov. 14. It is now thought that the peaceable demeanor of the two royal brothers has a ſource of which the public are in no degree appriſed, viz. a *ſecret* underſtanding with their ſuppoſed enemies.

The almoſt univerſal diſtreſſes of mankind by inundations, earthquakes, inteſtine feuds, &c. &c. ſhould ſurely prove ſome little check to the follies and diſſipations of the age, particularly of a people, who were once remarkable no leſs for their wiſdom than their valour.

It is ſaid, that a ſcheme is in agitation for altering the mode of a great part of the national debt, by which means a conſiderable ſaving will be made for the ſinking fund.

Extract of a letter from Deal, Nov. 9.

"We have here ſix Dutch Indiamen, outward bound for the Eaſt-Indies. An affair has juſt happened which gives great pleaſure to every body here: and this is the redeeming from the moſt wretched ſlavery between twenty and thirty of our countrymen, who were decoyed on board theſe Dutch ſhips in Holland by a ſet of artful crimps, whom they call ſilver copers, and who get ſo much a head for as many poor victims as they can, by any means, inviegle on board, where they are kept in the cloſeſt confinement till they get into the ſouthern latitudes. I am told great numbers are every year ſent in this manner to the Dutch ſettlements, from whence they never return, being ſlaves for life. The Flora man of war, who now lies in the Downs, hearing that ſome Engliſhmen were confined on board theſe Dutch ſhips, ſent her boat to demand them, but the Dutch officers refuſed to deliver them, and threatened to repel force with force; however I find our man of war has obliged them to comply, and that too without any bloodſhed. One of our pilots who has ſeen them, tells me they are all very fine ſtout hardy Engliſh ſeamen, and that they all declare that they did not know where they were a going to be carried to, though their lot would have been the worſt kind of ſlavery, if they had not been ſo lucky as in this unexpected manner to regain their liberty: The Downs is very full of outward bound ſhips, having long had weſterly winds, &c. &c."

Nov. 16. On Friday the Countess of Huntingdon sat in her chariot on Tower Hill (where a great number of people were assembled) to hear the Rev. Mr. Piercy preach his farewel sermon, he being to set out this day for Georgia, with seven young students educated by the bounty of the above lady.

Admiral Keppel lies dangerously ill at his house in Berkley-square.

Nov. 17. Yesterday morning a duel was fought in Hyde-Park between an officer of foot and the surgeon of a man of war, when the former was wounded in the thigh, and so hard pushed by his antagonist that he was drove into the Serpentine river; but some soldiers coming up soon got him out, and he was dressed by his opposer, and they parted in seeming friendship.

From the declared intentions of the Premier it is expected some effectual measures will be taken to reduce the present exorbitant price of provisions.

Nov. 18. They write from Copenhagen, that the King had established a board, which was charged with the execution of all the alterations that had been lately made for the good of the kingdom.

A letter from Stockholm, dated the 27th ult. says, "Lieutenant Chieslen, and the Subaltern who had been arrested with him, were released the day before yesterday by the King's order. Doctor Rutstroem is dead in prison."

Extract of a letter from Cairo, Sept. 7.

"The Chiek Daher and Ali Bey meet with much more resistance at Joppa than they expected. After 50 days siege they are no forwarder than they were the first day. If Ali Bey should prove unsuccessful in this enterprize he will not be able to invade Egypt, where at present all is perfectly quiet."

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, Oct. 20.

"Count Gregory Orlow, who received about nine years ago from the Emperor of Germany, a diploma of Prince of the Holy Empire, but had never made use of it, has now taken up that title, with the approbation of her Imperial Majesty, who has sent an order to the Senate to acknowledge him in that quality, and to make it known throughout this empire."

Nov. 19. A Gentleman just arrived from Brest informs us that workmen are now employed in enlarging that port. Barracks are already built for the sailors, with warehouses for ship-building materials, and a new bakery.

The following Speeches are said to have been made in the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday last, when Mr. Serjeant Glynn was chosen recorder of this city:

Mr. Alderman Harley.

"*My Lord Mayor,*

"As soon as I heard of the vacancy, I thought it my duty to enquire of my friend, who knows all the characters of the Gentlemen of the law, who was the proper person to fill this important office. He told me that he wished to recommend Mr. Bearcroft, a very eminent Counsel, extremely well known at the Old Bailey, and therefore I desire to propose him."

Mr. Harley was seconded by Sir Robert Ladbroke.

Mr. Alderman Wilkes.

"*My Lord Mayor,*

"I do not intend to build the reputation of Mr. Serjeant Glynn, whom I shall have the honour of recommending to this Court, on the ruins of that of any other Gentleman. His fame shall rest on its own fair and solid basis. I own indeed Mr. Glynn is not quite so well known at the Old Bailey, but he is perfectly known in the two houses of Parliament, and the Courts of Westminster Hall. On the circuit he has frequently sat as Judge. On every such occasion the criminal law of this kingdom, as well as the most entire candour and impartiality have been highly extolled. He does not come recommended to me by any *partial friend*, but by the *public voice*. He has distinguished himself in various great and important questions of legal and constitutional liberty, and with the highest reputation and success has carried through the most arduous causes for the people. He is known to be a sound lawyer and excellent advocate, able to defend our valuable rights and franchises, and not only willing to do it, but has proved he had our interests at heart. When that excellent magistrate, Mr. Crosby, for the protection he gave his fellow-citizens, was persecuted in an illegal and unconstitutional manner by a corrupt House of Commons, Mr. Serjeant Glynn was at a great distance from the capital on the western circuit. He gave up immediately all the emoluments of his profession, quitted the business in which he was engaged, and at a great expence came post to London, to defend in parliament our Chief Magistrate, and to support the liberties and franchises of our corporation. I therefore beg leave to recommend him to succeed to the important office of our Recorder. His known character is the best security we can have for his regular and faithful discharge of its various duties."

Mr. Wilkes was seconded by Mr. Crosby.

Sunday morning, about Four o'clock, a shock of an Earthquake was sensibly felt at Birmingham, and the neighbourhood; at Yardley, a Farmer observed his house to shake very much, and heard a flock of sheep in an adjacent field running about in great confusion, occasioned by the agitation of the earth and the noise which attended it. From various other parts we have a confirmation of the above shock.

A patriotic Gentleman, it is said, intends to agitate, early this session, the necessity of an equal Land-Tax throughout the kingdom; a regulation our present most able and worthy Ministers set their face strongly against.

As a proof of the improvement of morals in this country, the business of the Commons, we are told, is in no degree so flourishing as about a twelvemonth ago; the exhibition of a libel being now never heard of in the course of many months practice; whereas, about a year since, it was no uncommon thing to have several within the space of a few weeks.

Yesterday a messenger was dispatched from St. James's to his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick.

Nov. 20. At yesterday's Common Council Mr. Alderman Wilkes reported from the Committee to consider the most effectual means of lowering, or at least preventing an increase in the price of corn and other provisions, that they had drawn up a petition to Parliament, recommending the stoppage of the distillation of corn, and the permitting the importation of all sorts of grain, duty free. A motion was then made to add the words, "the prohibiting the making of starch," which passed in the negative, and the petition, as reported from the Committee, was ordered to be presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Sheriff Lewes and the City's Remembrancer, Mr. Sheriff Oliver being in Parliament.

We hear that the Lord Mayor sent a circular letter to the principal corn factors of this city, requesting a meeting with them on Wednesday night.

The Treasury, we hear, have lately had the state of our coinage under consideration, and found, upon the closest examination, that our gold is not only reduced much below its weight, but that our silver is materially adulterated; a parliamentary remedy is therefore expected to so national an evil, and will, it is thought, be applied after the settling of the East-India business.

Yesterday —— Penn, Esq; one of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, was presented to their Majesties at St. James's, and most graciously received.

Tuesday, Wednesday and yesterday, full Boards of Treasury were held, at each of which Lord North presided.—The subject on the carpet is said to be the affairs of a certain great Company. The Attorney and Solicitor General attended on the occasion.

It is currently reported at the west end of the town, that the Emperor and the King of Prussia have entered into a treaty, of which the Empress of Russia is guarantee, for adjusting certain *dormant* claims of several members of the Germanic body. If this report be true, it is imagined that such a measure would inevitably produce an universal war throughout Europe.

Lord Grantham, our Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, has, we hear, lately sent home an account, that on some late ecclaircisements he had with the Spanish Ministry, relative to the great naval preparations going on in their different ports he was assured they were only intended to chastise the barbarians.—A very *satisfactory* answer, says our correspondent, when it is well known that a dozen frigates from 32 to 16 guns would answer that pretended purpose much better and at infinitely less expence than above 40 men of war of the line, composed of second and third rate ships, doubly manned and officered.

A letter from Paris, dated Nov. 2, says, "The day before yesterday a man who has been remarkably active in discovering the publishers of prohibited pamphlets, was taken up himself and sent to prison for the same offence. His wife is also taken and confined in a separate place.

The Cruger, Smith, from North-Carolina to Bristol, is lost in Padstow-Bay.

Nov. 21. It is said that several officers on half-pay have accepted of commissions in the East-India company's service, and are preparing to go in the first ships that sail for India.

Her Majesty's eldest sister is expected to come over next spring, on a visit to our Court.

Yesterday M. Mouschin Pouschin, the Russian Ambassador, had the honour of a long conference with Lord North at his house in Downing-street, Westminster.

Sir Peter Dennis has been with his flags in the Tagus, but did not go to the Court of Portugal. This shyness is attributed to the behaviour of that Court to the Admiral in the late war.

A person we are told, has invented a mill which is to go without either wind or water, or the least help of any animal whatsoever; yet will grind as much corn as any mill now used, and is built in the same form with a water-mill.

Nov. 23. For this week past the ministry have been greatly engaged about preparing an ambassador for France, as they think it absolutely necessary to have one there at this time, when the affairs of that kingdom are in so critical a situation.

On Wednesday last died at his seat near Pontefract in Yorkshire, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Gallaway of the kingdom of Ireland, brother to General Monckton, and Member of Parliament for the borough of Pontefract: His Lordship was Receiver of the Crown and Fee Farm Rents for the counties of Durham, Northumberland, &c.

The Hon. General Monckton, who had been last week upon a visit to his brother, is exceedingly ill on account of the fatigues and rapidity of his journey, and the great shock occasioned by the death of his brother, Lord Gallaway.

Letters from Rome say, that the Polish Confederacies, and their designs, are there treated as the wildest chimeras. His Holiness speaks of the affair with coldness; nor would the mount of piety lend any assistance.

The Dutch are at this moment universally known to be the most heavy taxed of any nation in Europe; yet, what is extraordinary, they are the only nation who at this time possess the most wealth; and we with all our boasted opulence, must either negociate a loan with them, or suffer material inconveniences in the trade of our great companies.

Nov. 24. On Saturday evening was found dead, in one of the five fields near Chelsea, Mr. John Massey, the famous preaching shoemaker.

It is said that in the course of the ensuing session of Parliament, a motion will be made for leave to bring in a bill to oblige all persons acting as School-Masters or Teachers to take out licences, and to produce sufficient attested certificates of their qualification, upon examination by persons appointed for that purpose.

Yesterday morning a Gentleman of fortune at the west end of the town, withdrew himself from his house, upon a point of jealousy, and it is strongly suspected, that he has committed an anglicism.

Nov. 25. Many people say they are surprised at Wilkes's impudence to pretend to vindicate his innocence, when it is notorious that he and innocence have forsook each other so long. But the surprised people would do well to consider, that when a house is falling, the owner will naturally use every method he can to prop it up, however strange and surprising it may appear to the world.

Mr. Wilkes has endeavoured to cast the odium of belonging to a faction upon some of the most respectable friends of liberty, but his own infamous behaviour has so entirely ruined *his* cause, that every faction in the kingdom is more formidable to government than that of the *Wilkites*, which is become the object of contempt and ridicule to all moderate and sensible men in the kingdom. Having survived and triumphed over all ministerial oppression, Mr. Wilkes has at last most effectually destroyed himself.

Nov. 28. It is certain that a great northern Empress has discarded her late favourite for a new one, though she has loaded the former with honours. The new one (who is uncommonly handsome, and about twenty-four) has taken possession of the apartments in the palace lately occupied by his predecessor, and seems to have gained an entire ascendancy over the affections of his mistress.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, Nov. 11.

"We learn from the Danube, that the negociations for peace began again at Bucharest the 23d of October, between Mr. D'Obrescow on the part of Russia, and the Reis Effendi Elhasi-Abdur-Rasak in behalf of the Porte. They are both furnished with full powers to prolong the armistice as long as they shall think proper; but what is thought very remarkable is, that there is no minister at Bucharest from any other foreign power."

Letters from Edinburgh mention, that Mr. Bankes and his companions, in the course of their voyage, saw many ancient inscriptions on rocks, which are thought, by the best antiquarians, to be the original manner of writing, before the use of paper of any sort whatsoever. The characters are runic, and so imperfectly understood by the learned themselves, that their meaning is very doubtful. They also saw the remains of many temples, which are supposed to have belonged to the Druids; and several sepulchres, resembling the barrows which are to be seen near Stonehenge in Wiltshire.

Her Majesty has the finest sedan finishing at Vaughan's, the pannels of which are of paper finely painted, and highly varnished from the antique paintings at Rome; it is adjudged to be the most elegant chair ever made in this country, and equal to those at Naples.

Dec. 1. A letter from Paris, dated Nov. 16, says, "A very unhappy affair happened a few days ago. Two rich merchants, relations and intimates, who were travelling post different ways, happened to meet on the road to Bourdeaux about ten in the evening. One of them being informed thereof by his attendants, who knew the other, alighted from his chaise to salute him; when finding him asleep in his carriage, he called out in jest, "your purse or life." The other waking in surprize, seized his pistol, and blew out his friend's brains."

MINUTES, *Nov.* 28.

House of Commons.] The House took into consideration his Majesty's speech, and having proceeded therein, ordered that an address be presented to his Majesty, and that the House do forthwith wait on him with the same.

Motion made, that a supply be granted to his Majesty, and that a Committee of the whole House be appointed to take this motion into consideration on Monday.

Mr. Cooper presented to the House a bill for the importation of Wheat, duty free, from America, which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time; committed for Monday.

Mr. Cooper presented to the House a bill for the importation of barley, duty free, from Africa, which was read the first and second time; ordered to be committed for Monday.

Adjourned till Monday morning, ten o'clock.

An anonymous correspondent says, so truely contemptible are we become abroad, that the Dutch Minister has had the *hardiness* to venture *threatening* us (in a memorial to Lord Rochford) with the *displeasure* of the high and mighty States, his masters, unless the 28 Englishmen are returned again, which the Captain of the frigate in the Downs, had the spirit and patriotism to take out of the Dutch East-Indiaman!—— *O tempora! O mores!*

Dec. 2. On Sunday se'nnight the rock known by the name of the Needle, or Lot's Wife, upwards of 120 feet above high water mark, which stood at the

weſt end of the iſle of Wight, was, by a continued waſhing of the ſea, thrown down. This rock will be a great loſs to mariners, as it was a direction for them to ſteer by.

Dec. 3. It is generally believed that his Majeſty's next viſit to the Houſe of Peers will be more grateful to the public than any ſince his firſt acceſſion to the throne.

A great lady, we hear, has been a warm advocate for the mitigation of the public miſeries in this country; for, as ſhe obſerved, no political wiſdom was neceſſary, to enter into matters of ſo ſelf-evident a nature, that if proviſions were above the purchaſe of the individual, periſhing with want muſt be the conſequence.

Dec. 5. A certain great Miniſter being aſked why placemen were penſioned upon their reſignations, anſwered that ſuch penſions were doceurs to prevent their divulging the ſecrets which they had acquired while in office.

It is ſaid that if a reconciliation does not take place between a Great Perſonage and his two brothers before next Spring, the latter, with their conſorts, will then viſit the Queen of Denmark at Zell.

Yeſterday came on before Mr. Baron Eyre, in the Court of Exchequer, a cauſe wherein the King was Plaintiff, and Mr. Le Merchant a principal Magiſtrate in the iſland of Guernſey, defendant. The action was brought to recover the penalty, inflicted by act of Parliament, for ſeading over to this kingdom ſmuggled Tea, not paying the duty, when the Jury brought in a verdict for the King, with 2,600l. damages.

Dec. 8. A letter from Mecklenburgh ſays, that a remedy has been diſcovered there for the diſtemper incident to the horned cattle. It is no more than feeding the diſeaſed beaſts with crab-apples; the ſame fruit put into the water given the cattle to drink, has been found to prevent the diſtemper.

Extract of a letter from Acra, Oct. 7.

"On the 2d of this month, as a French veſſel was coming into this port, ſhe was attacked by a Malteſe corſair (not one belonging to the order) who eaſily made a prize of her, and after taking out all the valuable part of the lading, ſtripped the crew and paſſengers, and then ſet her adrift. After ſome time ſhe got into the harbour and gave the alarm, when three gallies with 150 ſoldiers on board, went out in ſearch of the pirate. After about three hours ſailing the galley ahead came up with her, when an obſtinate engagement enſued, in which the corſair defended herſelf with great bravery, till the other gallies came up, when ſhe ſtruck. They immediately boarded her, and ſecured the remaining part of the crew, when taking the veſſel in tow, they ſoon arrived in the port. On examination it was found, that out of 52 men, 29 were killed and 12 wounded, the reſt were lodged in priſon, and the French Captain's goods were reſtored him. She had taken many rich prizes, and had ſome Italian gentlemen of rank on board."

Dec. 11. Yeſterday Dr. Solander and Mr. Bankes attended the levee at St. James's, and had a conference with his Majeſty.

The oppoſition in the Houſe of Commons this ſeſſions is expected to be more feeble than it ever was before. They want a leader.

Dec. 12. We hear that the ſum which will be granted for defraying the charge of 17,070 land forces, is 616,895l. 1s. 10d.

A motion is expected to be made in the court of Common-Council, in a few days, for conſidering the propriety of putting in force, at this juncture, certain city charters granted in the time of Richard the ſecond.

The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer has made application to the board of works for that court to be fitted up in a more commodious manner, and it is to be done much on the ſame plan with the other courts.

We hear that Lord Barrington and Sir Charles Whitworth are to prepare and bring in the bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

Moſt of the millers are turned mealmen, refuſing to grind for hire, in order to ſell their meal or flour, always adulterated, whereby they grow rich, and the people are deprived of the genuine fruits of the earth.

It is ſaid, that the magnificent robe preſented by the French King to Madame de Barre, excluſive of Jewels with which it is intended to be ornamented, will coſt 3000l. ſterling; that her coach, notwithſtanding the ſuppoſed diſtreſſes of that kingdom, is the muſt ſuperb equipage ever yet ſeen in all Europe.

Dec. 19. A beautiful collection of ſhells has lately been preſented to her Majeſty by a Gentleman from India, with which her Majeſty intends to form a Grotto in Kew Gardens. The leſſer ſhells her Majeſty has directed to be made in artificial flowers to adorn the Grotto.

ST. JOHN'S, (IN ANTIGUA) *Dec.* 23.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Vincents, to his friend here, dated Dec. 17. "We are all in hopes the Caraib war will be ſoon over as the 6th regiment, which is to relieve the 32d, is arrived here, as alſo the 50th regiment, which laſt is complete. The 50th regiment are ordered to relieve the regiment at Jamaica, unleſs our General ſhould think it neceſſary to detain them here; but he is determined not to do ſo, unleſs requeſted thereto by the Council and Aſſembly, who at preſent have no great inclination to indulge him, though it is the wiſh of us all that they may be detained. Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple has ſuperſeded General Leybourne in the command of the forces, he having three days ago received a commiſſion appointing him Major-general."

Since the firſt commencement of hoſtilities againſt the Caraibs, in St. Vincents, there are, killed, wounded and drowned, one hundred rank and file, one officer of the 14th regiment killed by accident, one ditto of the 31ſt killed by the enemy, enſign Mackay of the 98th, and one officer of the 70th drowned at Grand Sable.

CHARLES TOWN, (IN S. CAROLINA) *Jan.* 12.

A grant of an immenſe tract of country, back of the northern colonies, which, we hear, will be eſtabliſhed into a proprietary government, hath been obtained from the King, by Thomas Walpole, Eſq; Dr. Benjamin Franklin, John Sargent, and Samuel Wharton.—General Lyman, in behalf of himſelf and other provincial officers, who ſerved in the late war, hath likewiſe obtained a grant of an extenſive country, on the Miſſiſippi river.—His Excellency Governor Wright has alſo obtained a grant of a tract of land in the province of Georgia, ſuppoſed to contain three millions of acres.—And ſeveral other grants have alſo been made to other perſons, of great bodies of land on this continent, for the better ſettling and populating this extenſive part of the Britiſh dominions.

On the 6th of November laſt, the ſnow Fortune, Robert Richardſon, maſter, laden with rum, ſugar, cotton, &c. bound from Jamiaca for London, in lat. 23: 43 north, ſprung a leak, which they finding impoſſible to ſtop, they on the 18th, having four feet water in the hold, attempted to reach the Florida ſhore, in order to ſave their lives; but in lat. 28, unfortunately ſtruck upon a breaker, where the veſſel and cargo are entirely loſt; the crew, except a man and a boy, ſaved themſelves in their boat; and the mate of the ſnow is arrived here from St Auguſtine.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 22.

The brig William, Capt. Heffernan, from London, left the Downs the 3d of December, and was obliged to put into Virginia, through ſtreſs of weather. On his paſſage he ſpoke the following veſſels, viz. Dec. 14th, in lat. 45: 16, long. 6: 53, ſpoke a ſnow from Oporto for London, but could not learn who ſhe was: Jan. 20th, in lat. 24: 58, long. 59: 54, a ſchooner from Boſton for Barbados, Samuel Corrin, maſter, out 15 days: Jan. 27, lat. 29: 2, long. 69: 4, ſpoke a ſloop from South-Carolina for St. Kitts, out 6 days: Feb. 4th, lat. 36: 14, long. 74: 51, ſpoke a ſchooner, William Soale, maſter, from Georgia for Rhode-Iſland, out 4 days.—Capt. Budden, in a ſhip from this port, ſailed from Norfolk for London on the 7th inſt. Capt. Heffernan, after his arrival in the Bay, was drove on ſhore by the ice, and loſt two anchors and a cable.

Capt. Coxe from Liſbon, on the 2d inſtant, in lat. 29: 40, long. 64, ſpoke Capt. Atkins, in a ſhip from Leith for Charleſtown, out 6 weeks: On the 6th, in lat. 33, long. 66, ſpoke Capt. Carr, in a ſloop from Bermudas for Virginia, out 1 day.—The brig Sophia, Capt. Haſelton, from this port, was arrived at Liſbon.—The ſhip Charming Peggy, Capt. Davidſon, for Madeira, and the ſhip Priſcilla, Capt. Jones, for Cork, both ſailed from Liſbon on the 24th of December, all well.

By a Gentleman arrived here from Charleſtown South-Carolina, via New-York, we are informed that Capt. Moore and Capt. Wright, were to ſail about the 10th or 12th of this month; and Capt. Blewer in a few days after.

On Sunday the 24th of January, died, beloved and lamented, Mrs. SARAH MAGAW, the wife of the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL MAGAW, Miſſionary at Dover.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schoon. Rebecca,	J. Holden,	Virginia,
Brig Reſolution,	J. Garrigues,	St. Martins,
Brig Rachel,	L. Simmons,	Barbados,
Ship Fame,	T. White,	St. Croix,
Brig Charm. Nan.	J. Cox,	Liſbon,
Brig William,	J. Heffernan,	London.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Barbad. Pac.	W. Hawkins,	Barbados.

CLEARED.

Brig Anna,	G. Carr,	Dominica,
Sch. Lovely Laſs,	J. Rogers,	Maryland.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the eſtate of Captain WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to prevent their accounts being put into the hands of an attorney; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate, are deſired to ſend them in that they may be adjuſted and paid by

MARGARET MARSHALL, Executrix.
WILLIAM MURRELL,
WILLIAM FISHBOURN, } Executors.

THE THIRD, AND POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY, at the Theatre in Southwark, this preſent EVENING, THE

CONQUEST OF CANADA;

OR, THE SIEGE OF QUEBEC.

To which will be added,

LOVE A-LA-MODE.

And the whole to CONCLUDE with

THE INDIAN WAR DANCE.

POLLARD AND BUTTS,

CARVERS,

At the ſign of the CHINESE SHIELD in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and nearly oppoſite to the Carpenters Hall,

BEG leave to inform the public, that they undertake to do all manner of CARVING in the Houſe, Cabinet, Coach, and Ship way, in the neweſt and moſt elegant taſte, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.—Thoſe gentlemen that will pleaſe to favour them with their commands, may depend on having their work executed with the greateſt accuracy and diſpatch.

WANTS EMPLOY,

In a Store, Compting-houſe, or poſting of books,

A PERSON who is well acquainted with Goods and Accounts: He can produce undoubted teſtimonials of his diligence, honeſty and ſobriety; and may be heard of by applying to the printer hereof.

Philadelphia, 2d Month 19, 1773.

WAS Stole laſt evening, about eight o'clock, out of the entry of the Subſcriber, one new double milled ſuperfine light drab great coat, one ditto, about half-worn, the collar lined with velvet, one ditto homeſpun, about half-worn, two mens drab cloaks, one ſomewhat darker than the other, the cape of which is lined with cloth in ſeveral pieces; the cape of the other lined with ſhalloon, and one light-coloured beaver coating lapelled ſurtout, with a velvet collar. Whoever takes up the ſame, and brings them to me, ſhall receive ten ſhillings for each, and forty ſhillings for the thief.

JEREMIAH WARDER.

February 3, 1773.

To be SOLD by way of PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Tueſday the twenty-third of this inſtant,

A SMALL PLANTATION, ſituated in Brandy-Wine Hundred, and County of New-Caſtle; containing ninety three acres, late the Eſtate of JACOB WELDIN, deceaſed, pleaſantly ſituated, about three miles from Wilmington; about one half cleared, the other half well timbered, with five acres of good meadow, a log-houſe, with a good ſpring and kitchen, with barn and cow-houſe, and two bearing orchards thereon, in view of the river Delaware. The title indiſputable. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock the ſame day on the premiſes, where the terms of ſale will be made known, and due attendance given by us,

ISAAC WELDIN,
WILLIAM ADAMS, } Executors.

N. B. If the land is not ſold that day, it will be rented for ſome term of years. And all thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate, either by bond, bill, or book debt, are deſired to pay the ſame without further trouble; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accompts, that they may be adjuſted by us.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Monday the firſt day of March next, at four o'clock in the Afternoon on the Premiſes,

A TWO Story Brick Houſe, with a cellar under it; having a front of fourteen feet three inches on the eaſt-ſide of Front-ſtreet, is 17 feet deep, and has 75l. inſured on it for 5 years to come: Said Houſe ſtands on a lot of ground, lying in Southwark, near the Swedes church, is 30 feet broad, on Front-ſtreet, and runs thence eaſt 226 feet, to a thirty foot alley, called Church-Alley; having two fronts, and pays a ground-rent of ſix pounds currency: As the lot is ſpacious, it will be very convenient for a brewery, or many other purpoſes. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known at the time and place of ſale, by

BENJAMIN HELLINGS.

TO BE SOLD,

A compleat ſet of DISTILLING UTENSILS, conſiſting of—

1 Copper Still, containing about 650 gallons.
1 Ditto, containing about 100 gallons.
2 Pewter Worms for the above ſtills.
2 Worm Tubs for ditto.
6 Round good Ciſterns, each containing 20 barrels.
1 Ditto for low wines, containing about 1150 gallons.
4 Pumps.
1 Coopers Adze.
1 Copper Scummer.
6 Buckets and 1 Funnell.

All in good order, and may be ſeen at the Diſtillery lately occupied by JAMES DUNDAS, in Kenſington. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia.

GEORGE BARTRAM,
ROBERT WILSON.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD,

STRAYED or STOLEN laſt night, betwixt Nine and Ten o'Clock, from the Door of Mr. ROBERT DOVE, in Market-ſtreet a little above Fourth-ſtreet, a dark brown MARE, thirteen Hands three Inches high, now riſing five years old, ſhe will trot and pace, but moſtly paceth, the hair was rubbed off on both Sides by wearing Traces; had on a large Saddle, alſo a Bridle and Halter, when ſhe ſtood at the ſaid Door: The above Reward will be given for the Mare and Thief (if ſtolen) and THREE POUNDS for the Mare only; but if ſtrayed, it is hoped ſome honeſt perſon will return her to the Subſcribers and be ſatisfied with the Reward of FOUR DOLLARS and reaſonable charges, which will be paid by

JEREMIAH PICKERING, or
ROBERT DOVE.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN DUNLAP,

A FEW COPIES OF THE

CONDUCTOR GENERALIS:

OR, THE

OFFICE, DUTY AND AUTHORITY

OF

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,

HIGH-SHERIFFS, UNDER-SHERIFFS, CORONERS, CONSTABLES, GAOLERS, JURY-MEN, AND OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

A SECOND PUBLICATION
OF THE
UNIVERSAL ALMANACK,
FOR THE YEAR 1773,

Is now ready, and to be SOLD by JAMES HUMPHREYS junr. at his Printing-office, the lower corner of Black-horſe Alley, in Front ſtreet, and by JOHN DUNLAP.

CONTAINING,

THE equation of time for every day; the motions of the ſun and moon; the true places and aſpects of the planets; the riſing and ſetting of the ſun; the riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the moon; the lunations, conjunctions, eclipſes, riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the planets; judgment of the weather; feſtivals and other remarkable days; tide table; table of the value and weight of coins; Quaker's yearly meetings; fairs, courts, roads, &c. &c. Alſo a very uſeful PERPETUAL ALMANACK; rules and maxims for promoting matrimonial happineſs; religion a poem; Flavella, on elegiac; the crooked ſtick, a tale; the bleſſings of life, by a lady; ſundry choice and experienced receipts; an experienced method of guarding againſt ſmutty crops of wheat; the unfaithful depoſitary; the ancient Romans receipt for eſtabliſhing true friendſhip, and the modern method; the induſtrious Roman; on calumny; jeſts; anecdote; on death; on faſhion; on the grave; to know whether it will be a long winter, and how the winter will be; an epigram, &c. &c.

The calculations of this Almanack may be depended upon, as performed with the greateſt exactneſs and truth; being the performance of that ingenious Maſter of Mathematics, DAVID RITTENHOUSE, M. A. of this city, and is the only Almanack publiſhed of his calculating.

N. B. Said Humphreys wants an orderly ſober lad as an apprentice.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Saturday the ſixth Day of March next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, (if not ſold before by private ſale)

The following tracts of land, belonging to the eſtate of JOHN VINING, deceaſed.

A Tract of Land ſituate in Salem county, in the province of Weſt New-Jerſey, adjoining the town of Salem, and extending two miles on a navigable creek, which ebbs and flows near ſix feet: This tract is accommodated with ſeveral good landings on ſaid creek, diſtant about thirty miles from Philadelphia, and four from a Glaſs-houſe, where ſeveral German families are ſettled. The whole tract contains 1722 acres, whereof 170 are banked meadow, producing fine graſs; 176 are marſh, which may at a ſmall expence be banked and converted into excellent meadow for graſs or hemp; 1081 acres are upland, remarkably well timbered; 81 acres are white oak ſwamp, of a moſt luxuriant ſoil; and the remaining 295 acres are cleared: On which are erected a large two ſtory brick meſſuage, two brick kitchens, and a large frame barn, beſides ſeveral other out houſes. The whole of this land is perhaps equal to any in Eaſt or Weſt Jerſey, as well in the fertility of the ſoil, as the value of the timber; and may be conveniently divided into ſeveral excellent farms, both for cultivation and grazing; with a ſufficient quantity of meadow arable, and woodland to each farm.

Alſo a tract, containing about 500 acres of woodland, contiguous to the above-deſcribed tract. The titles are indiſputable, and the lands clear of quitrent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the above-deſcribed lands, before the day of ſale above-mentioned, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcribers, executors of the teſtament and laſt will of John Vining aforeſaid.

BENJAMIN CHEW,
CHARLES RIDGELY, or
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP.

Cranberry, Jan. 29th, 1773.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

In CRANBERRY TOWN, on Saturday the 20th day of March next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon;

THE NOTED GRIST MILLS in ſaid town, has two pair of Stones, four Boulting Cloths three of them goes by water, all in good repair; two ſmall frame Houſes, a Stable, and about three acres of excellent Engliſh meadow adjoining ſaid Mills, alſo a lot of Meadow laying along Phinolipine Brook, containing about twenty acres under good fence. The Mills lie on a good ſtream and are well ſituated for country or merchant work, or for a Store, being on the Stage-Road to New-York, in the county of Middleſex, and province of New-Jerſey, within twenty miles of Borden-Town, and eleven of South-River landing, in a healthy and good Wheat country; from the convenience of the ſituation, the miller or merchant may ſend his produce to, or receive goods from Philadelphia or New-York at a ſmall expence. There will be a good title made to the purchaſer, and conditions made known at the time of ſale, by

JOHN REYNOLDS.

TO BE SOLD,

A Certain LOT, or piece of paſture Ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, near Spring Garden; containing ſix acres. Alſo a Lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets; containing in breadth twenty-four feet, and extending in depth, about two hundred and thirty-five feet, to a certain forty feet ſtreet, called George Street. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, will pleaſe to apply to BENJAMIN DAVIDS, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, or to the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

JAMES SMITH, junior.

TO BE LET,

A Well ſituated STORE for either wet or dry goods, oppoſite the Old Ferry. Enquire of JOHN LYNN.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a SERVANT MAN, by trade a Taylor, a good Workman. The reaſon of his being ſold is, he chuſes to live in the country. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

Wilmington Borough, 2d Month, 10, 1773.

WHEREAS by a Law of the government of the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex upon Delaware, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſions of the General Aſſembly of ſaid government, for regulating the ſtreets, &c. of the Borough aforeſaid, Proviſion is therein made for the ſatisfaction of ſuch, as may think themſelves aggrieved by the loſs of any ground, which before the ſaid regulation was ſuppoſed to belong to their reſpective lots, provided application be made for that purpoſe, unto the Burgeſſes of ſaid Borough within one year, next after the paſſing of ſaid Law. Now theſe are to notify all perſons concerned, that unleſs ſpeedy application be made for the purpoſes aforeſaid, they will be without remedy, as eight months of the time above limitted is already elapſed.

Signed by order of the Burgeſſes and Aſſiſtants, by
JOHN FERRISS, Town-clerk.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

GONE from his bail, living in Tuſcarora Valley, Cumberland county, a certain ROBERT KIRKPATRICK, about five feet eight or nine inches high, of a ſandy complexion, with his noſe turned up at the top, wants one of his fore teeth, talks ſlow, wears his own hair cut ſhort, which buckles well; had on when he went away, a rough beaver hat pretty much worn, a grey ſlip coat, a ſpotted flannel jacket, and buckſkin breeches: He was born in Ireland, and came into this country when young; for ſome time after he was free he followed jobbing near Suſquehanna and Juniata Rivers, but has of late followed pedling, and it is ſuppoſed he intends ſoon for Ireland, as he has been known frequently to talk of going home the laſt fall: He had with him when he went away from theſe parts, a bay horſe about fourteen hands and an half high, pretty old, and paces well. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN LYON.

January 26, 1773.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Little Creek Hundred, a Negro man named TONEY, about 27 years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high; had on and took with him when he went away, a large light coloured jacket, made of Kerſey, with white flannel lining, Buckſkin breeches, a pair of blue duffil trowſers, an old blue coat, home-ſpun ſhirt, coarſe yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, and an old felt hat: He plays well on the violin, is pretty talkative, and is addicted to drink. He formerly belonged to JOHN DICKENSON, Eſq; of Philadelphia, and perhaps may paſs himſelf for a freeman. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negro, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

CHRISTOPHER DENNY.

A QUARTER OF A DOLLAR REWARD.

RUN AWAY in the night between the 3d and 4th of this inſt. February from the ſubſcriber, living in Germantown, a German ſervant girl, named ELIZABETH PRUGELIN, of a melancholy temper, red eyes, and ſpeaks Low Dutch and French, is about 26 years old; had on when ſhe went away, a new lincey red, blue and white ſtriped jacket, and white, dark and light-blue ſtriped petticoat, new fulled ſtockings, and almoſt new ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant girl, and brings her to her maſter, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

CHRISTOPHER SOWER, PRINTER.

N. B. Any perſon knowing where ſhe is, and inclining to buy her time of ſervitude, it being three years and four months, may have her very cheap.

KENSINGTON, *near Philadelphia, in Pennſylvania, November 22d,* 1772.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.
STOLEN,

OUT of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on Saturday night, the 21ſt inſt. a very likely BAY GELDING, full fifteen hands and an inch high, three years old laſt Spring, has a long tail, which may be made ſhort, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, round noſe, ſome white on one of his hind feet, has a ſmall ſcar on one of his buttocks near the tail, ſuppoſed to be made by the horn of a cow, and may be eaſily diſcovered. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have Five Pounds, and for the thief Five Pounds more, paid by me,

WILLIAM PEARSON.

N. B. Said horſe is about half blooded, and has no thero gaits than walk, trot, and gallop.

To be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for LAND near this city,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION in Loudoun county, Virginia, containing 306 acres; eight miles from Leeſburg and ſixteen from Frederick-town in Maryland. For particulars apply to the printer hereof.

To be SOLD or LET,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated on the north ſide of Neſhaminy Creek, adjoining Mr. Thomas Clifford's plantation which bounds on Delaware River; containing about 220 acres, 90 whereof are cleared, divided into four fields, and in good fence; 12 acres of bank meadow, and 20 or 30 acres of ſwamp meadow may be made: Near the creek is a dwelling-houſe, large barn and ſtables, double corn cribs and granaries over them, ſheep houſe, a cart, ſmoke, and ſpring houſe, an extraordinary bearing orchard of about 500 apple-trees of the choiceſt kinds the country affords; peach, cherry, plumb and pear-trees, alſo of the beſt kinds: There is a good landing for wood, &c. which may be tranſported to Philadelphia market at a ſmall expence; the ſituation is very good for fiſhing and fowling, and it affords an exceeding pleaſant proſpect of Delaware River and the Jerſeys; it is three miles from the famous BRISTOL BATH, and ſeventeen from Philadelphia: On the other end of the land, near Briſtol road, is a ſmall dwelling-houſe, barn and ſtables, a few bearing apple and peach-trees, an orchard of grafted apple-trees two years planted, and about 14 acres of land cleared and in good fence. The premiſes may be entered on the firſt day of April, at which time will be ſold all the ſtock of horſes, cows, oxen, ſheep, hogs, poultry, &c. alſo carts, waggon, &c. and all the implements of huſbandry now on the premiſes. Credit for two-thirds of the purchaſe-money, and an indiſputable title, will be given by

GUNNING BEDFORD,
In Lombard-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. There is plenty of mud very handy for manuring.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1773.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on the 21ſt inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant lad named CHARLES GHEISELER, who arrived here about two months ſince in the ſhip Sally, Capt. Oſman, from Rotterdam. (This is the ſecond time he has run off ſince his arrival) He was born in Saxony, is about nineteen years of age, ſtrong made, of a fair complection, wears his own hair, and cannot ſpeak Engliſh; he had on a felt hat, a check ſhirt, a new ſhort coat made of beaver coating, with ſhort cuffs, a ſmall collar to it, and lined with ſtriped flannel, under which he wore a ſtriped flannel veſt; he alſo had on a pair of olive coloured cotton velvet breeches, new yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes; he took with him a light coloured jacket and breeches made of ſuperfine cloth, both too big for him, a pair of boots, and a pair of old worſted ſtockings patched in the heels. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and will bring him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH WHARTON, Jun.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AITKEN's

GENERAL AMERICAN

REGISTER,

AND THE

GENTLEMAN's AND TRADESMAN's

COMPLETE

ANNUAL ACCOUNT BOOK,

AND

CALENDAR,

FOR THE POCKET OR DESK;

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1773.

CONTENTS AS FOLLOW, VIZ.

Of the ANNUAL ACCOMPT BOOK *and* CALENDAR.

FIFTY-TWO double pages ruled, for entering the receipts and payments of money; ſpaces for daily memorandums; the age, place, riſing, ſetting, ſouthing, full and change of the moon and place of her nodes; the ſun's riſing and ſetting; aſpects of the planets; riſing and ſetting of the ſtars; immerſions and emerſions of Jupiter's ſatellites; remarkable days, general tide table for America, &c.

Of the GENERAL AMERICAN REGISTER.

A table of the Kings and Queens of England.
Geneological liſt of the royal family of Great-Britain.
The number of peers, peereſſes in their own right, archbiſhops and biſhops in England, Scotland and Ireland.
Kings of Scotland and the time they began to reign.
Lord lieutenants of Ireland ſince the union.
His majeſty's conſuls abroad for the protection of trade.
Births, marriages and iſſue of the ſovereign princes of Europe.
A conciſe chronological account of events in America from the firſt diſcovery thereof.
General and civil eſtabliſhment of North-America.
Eſtabliſhment of the cuſtoms for the continent, the Bermuda and Bahama Iſlands.
The ſtaff of the army, general poſt-office.
Rank of the navy and army.
His Majeſty's order concerning the power of the civil governors over his forces in America.
Rules for determining the *rank* and *precedence* to be obſerved between the officers of the army and the civil governors, &c.
Public officers, &c. in Pennſylvania, New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, Maryland, New-Jerſey, New-York, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, Maſſachuſetts Bay, New-Hampſhire, Nova Scotia, New-Foundland, Saint John's Iſland, Canada, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Eaſt-Florida, Weſt-Florida.

Printed for, and ſold by R. AITKEN, Bookſeller, oppoſite the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, Front-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 70.

The FOLLY *of* INTEMPERANCE, *a genuine History.*

Could young men *see with* gouty old mens eyes,
They'd Health above all other blessings prize.

NO person can enjoy the blessing of a good constitution without being sensible of the inestimable jewel he possesses, yet many prostitute their health so shamefully, by seeking for pleasure in the paths of excess, that it would induce one to think they had taken a lease of life, and might safely put disease at defiance.

I have often smiled at the expression of a publican, whose company was greatly courted by his customers on account of his oddities, which obliged him frequently to drink more than he was inclined to do, this made him declare that he was obliged to kill himself in order to live. His observation was verified in the sequel, for by the time he had acquired a competent fortune he fell a martyr to arrack punch, and the very best Madeira.

Intemperance may be considered as a master of the ceremonies, who artfully insinuates himself into your good graces, fires your passions, engages your affections, and very politely hands you to that solemn drawing room the grave.

Frederick Frankley was born to an affluent fortune, and fully possessed every bounty nature could bestow. He was amiable in his person, engaging in his manners, and seemed to be blessed with a constitution that could afford no very pleasing prospect to the medical tribe, since it gave no promise of having any occasion to call in the assistance of the sons of Esculapius.

When he came of age, being warm in his passions, he was determined to indulge himself in every pleasure that sensation could prompt him to pursue, or caprice excite him to enjoy: He accordingly was a constant votary at the temple of Bacchus, and frequently sacrificed at the shrine of the jolly God. To *keep it up*, was a text he would feelingly expatiate upon; and, contrary to the examples of most preachers, he always practised as he preached, for he *kept it up* so often that bloody noses, black eyes, broken shins, and bruises all over the body, nay very often a severe fever, were positive testimonies of the fervencies of his devotion to the tottering deity.

I do not recollect to have heard that the sun ever gave him any particular offence; however he very seldom chose to look him in the face. But this want of affection for the sun he made up in an uncommon fondness for the moon, who was so obliging as frequently to light him home when his own luminaries were almost in eclipse; and many a time hath the pale Goddess of night lengthened the shadow of her reeling Bacchanal upon the silent pavement, when the whole town, except the watchmen, were sunk into the arms of Morpheus, and temporary oblivion.

Indeed reason would now and then take the liberty to intrude upon his vacant hours, and inform him that inebriety, late hours, dissipation, and continual debauchery, would bring on a premature old age, and greatly tend to shorten the time of his mortal existence. To this sage advice he constantly answered, that his constitution was too good to be impaired by the trifling pleasures in which he indulged himself; that he did not only breathe, but enjoyed life; that as life was but a span, he would fill it to his own satisfaction. He would then very obligingly entertain Madam Reason with a song; beginning,

"*With women and wine I'll defy every care,*
"*For life without these is a bubble of air.*"

Reason finding her arguments in vain, thought proper to withdraw, and never disobliged him any more with her admonitions.

If any of his friends attempted to prove logically, or rationally, that hard drinking and late hours were pernicious to health, he would very bluntly answer them in the words of Churchill,

"*Wound up at twelve at noon, your clock goes right;*
"*Mine better goes, wound up at twelve at night.*"

The shaking hand, the aching head, and nauseating stomach, all warned him in vain; the lassitude of the morning was lost in the conviviality of the evening; and debilitation stared him in the face, without any effect.

Mr. Frankley was in the case of sovereigns, who depend upon ministers that flatter the passions of their masters in order to betray their interest. Thus Mr. Frankley depended upon constitution, and fancied it would never deceive him; but the age of thirty-three opened his eyes, and he found himself a young man with every sense impaired, and his whole frame emaciated.

He was fond of singing, but the weakness of his lungs prevented him from gratifying his vanity in displaying his harmonious talents.

He was fond of speaking upon any subject that was started in company, but an obstinate asthma denied him the pleasure of haranguing; for the tickling rheum frequently broke in upon the finest turned period, and when his arguments would have flashed conviction upon the auditors, the cause has been given against him by the intervention of an unfortunate cough.

He had a passion for musick, but through his intemperance an habitual deafness had attacked him, so that the finest composition of Handel no longer soothed his anxious breast.

His eyes suffered a severe defluxion just before the exhibition of paintings by the Society of Artists. This he considered as a very great misfortune, for he was esteemed a great connoisseur. No appeal was ever made from his decision; but now it was impossible for him to descant upon disposition and attitude, to criticise the drapery, to regulate the features of the face, or mellow the colours to a proper modification and consistency.

Our worn out rake had another misfortune: He happened to fall desperately in love with an amiable young lady, not according to his common mode of loving, but sentimentally; the lady politely received his addresses, and by the assistance of friends a match was concluded on. Just before the ceremony, a ball was given on the nuptials of a friend. Mr. Frankley could not refuse to accompany his mistress, and to give her his hand in the dance; but, unluckily for him, he was on the very morning of that day attacked by a fit of the gout. His pride would not permit him to confess his recent affliction, and he hobbled a minuet so ungracefully that he became the ridicule of the whole company. This laugh at his expence touched the sensibility of his mistress so much, that, not having any real affection for him, she broke off the match, declaring she would never be wedded to such an aukward thing.

The rheumatism paying him a visit soon after, he determined to call in a physician to his assistance. The learned pulse-feeler gravely told him that he was very bad; a truth that he was too well acquainted with, before that gentleman made his appearance. However, the learned mender of decayed constitutions, *secundam artem*, sagaciously applied his cane to his nose, to assist his profound meditations; and in about five minutes, starting from his reverie, he hastily scribbled a prescription, in consequence of which Mr. Frankley swallowed six very disagreeable draughts, without receiving any benefit in the disorder with which he was afflicted, which was of too obstinate a nature to be easily routed, and seemed determined to keep its ground with resolution. In this situation, a sharp contest ensued between the allied sons of medicine the Physician and Apothecary, on one part, and a complication of disorders on the other; when the seat of war, Mr. Frankley's emaciated carcase, suffered greatly in the skirmish, he having too late discovered that physicians, like tinkers, generally mar more than they mend.

The blunders of physicians were indeed insupportable; for if he employed them to cure one disorder they were sure to make a desperate attack upon another, agreeable to the words of Pomfret,

——"*The blundering Sloane,*
"*Missing the gout, hath often hit the stone;*
"*The patient does the happy errour find,*
"*He works a cure, but not the cure design'd.*"

Mr. Frankley having once thought of matrimony, could not divert himself from the idea; he accordingly married to gratify his inclination, and his spouse finding that she was wedded to disease, and bound in duty to be a nurse during his life, consoled herself with some amusements which excited the jealousy of her husband, who too late found he had married when through his excesses he was incapable of being a husband. He at length fell a victim to the effects of his juvenile intemperance and domestic vexation, and died an extreme old man at the age of thirty-six.

K.

The following story of KAMHI, *may have been elsewhere met with by some of our readers; yet to many it may be as new as it is remarkable and entertaining.*

KAMHI, a late Emperor of China, particularly celebrated for his curiosity, his ruling passion being a strong thirst after knowledge. Among other instances of which there happened one, which was whimsical enough: he had a mind to know what it was to be drunk, and for that reason ordered a nobleman (a *Mandarin*) who had a very strong head, to sit down and drink with him. The liquor they chose was Canary, and in the space of a couple of hours the Emperor grew dead drunk, and fell fast asleep. When the *Mandarin*, who continued sober, saw this, he retired out of the room and sent for some of the chiefs of the eunuchs, to whom he addressed himself in words to this purpose: *My friends, whatever a monarch does, is no light matter. Our master seems but too well pleased with the juice of the grape; he commended it at every glass, and expressed himself in raptures, when he had well nigh got his dose. Consider with yourselves, that if he is already capricious, and somewhat addicted to cruelty, how insupportable he will grow if once he becomes a drunkard. Take my advice therefore, load me instantly with chains, and thrust me into a dungeon. When the Emperor wakes, and enquires for me, tell him it was done by his order, and leave the rest to me.* The eunuchs approved his scheme, and instantly put it in execution.

As soon as the Emperor came to himself and perceived he was alone, he enquired for the *Mandarin*; and being told that he was in a dungeon loaded with irons, and that they had sent for an executioner to put him to death, by his Majesty's orders, he was amazed; and began to reflect within himself, what it was that thus provoked him. Being able to recollect nothing, he gave directions that the *Mandarin* should be sent for, who came into his presence with irons on his hands and feet, and with a dejected countenance, throwing himself at the Emperor's feet, requested that he might at least know his offence: upon this his irons were taken off, and the company withdrawing, the Emperor told him plainly, that he remembered nothing of the matter, but that his head ached extremely, and how well soever he liked the taste of wine, he would never drink above three glasses a day of a liquor prejudicial alike to the mind and to the body; which resolution he has ever since maintained; and may therefore boast of having once been happily deceived.

HOPE. AN ODE.

COME, youthful Muse, my breast inspire
With sparks of true poetic fire,
To sing of hope, the only cure
Of all misfortunes men endure:
The captives liberty, the sick man's health,
The lover's victory, the beggar's copious wealth.

Thou blessing sent us from above,
Rich offspring of celestial love!
Fair hope! thy presence let me hail,
When grief intrudes, when pains assail,
O'er life's rough sea, amid the tempest's roar,
Pilot my rolling bark, and set me safe on shore.

'Tis thine, when troubles rack the heart,
Thy lenient balsam to impart,
This load of life, oh! who could bear,
Didst thou not 'swage each galling care;
Thy frowns all human happiness destroy,
Thy smiles dawn peace and everlasting joy.

The wretch of every friend bereft,
By kindred scorn'd, by fortune left,
The orphan plung'd in seas of care,
The widowed wife, the injur'd heir,
Through the dark cloud that intercepts thy blaze
Percive thy glimmering light, and own thy cheering rays.

Repentants, gasping out their breath,
And struggling with convulsive death,
Faintly lift up their dying eyes,
While nature tells her pangs in sighs;
To thee their ardent genuine wishes send,
Implore thine healing aid, and in thee find a friend.

Supported by thy kindly hand,
The patriot, in a sinking land,
Anxious to prop a falling state,
Smiles at fatigue, serenely great;
Retorts the dart of malice, truly brave,
And boldly stems the force of faction's wave.

The law's delay, the lover's pain,
Oppression's whip, confinements chain,
The scorn of pride, and guilt's keen smart,
Would soon subdue the labouring heart;
But thou stepp'st in the drooping soul to ease,
And giv'st a future view of more delightful days.

Shortly will be Published,

A
DISSERTATION
ON THE
LAWS OF EXCISE,

In which the arguments urged in their favour by Publicus will be considered, and the dangerous consequences, resulting from them to Liberty and Commerce will be pointed out.

BY CAUSIDICUS MERCATORIUS, ESQ.

"*'Twill be recorded for a* precedent,
"*And many an* error *by the same example*
"*Will rush into the state.*

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

To execute these laws requires a perpetual rummaging *and* searching in houses; *now nothing is more contrary than this to* liberty; *and those* who establish these sorts of duties, *have not surely been* so happy *in this respect, as to hit upon the best method of* administration.

Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws.

Just Published, and to be Sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,

AN
ORATION,
DELIVERED JANUARY 22, 1773,
BEFORE
THE PATRON, VICE-PRESIDENTS
AND MEMBERS
OF THE
AMERICAN
PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,
HELD AT
PHILADELPHIA,
FOR PROMOTING
USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.
BY WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.
One of the Secretaries of the said Society, and Provost of the College of Philadelphia.

WAS STOPT,

A TABLE SPOON, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, with a dragon's head in a ducal coronet engraved on the handle. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to JOHN DAVID, Goldſmith, near the Drawbridge, and paying for he advertiſing, may have it again.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber,

A QUANTITY of Meadow HAY, firſt and ſecond crops; the firſt crop delivered at 4l. 10s. per ton, the ſecond at 4l. per ton, in the city, or joining thereto, by

WILLIAM WESTON, Butcher,
at the corner of Walnut and Fifth-ſtreets.

To be LET or SOLD,

A TWO ſtory Houſe and Kitchen in Willing's Alley, facing St. Paul's Church. Enquire of ISAAC SNOWDEN in Second-ſtreet, who has a few of Mr. Lyon's note books on hand for ſale.

WILLDAY AND MONTGOMERY,

At their Store in Fourth-Street, have for ſale,

A LARGE Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, amongſt which are, a variety of Silks, as Brocaded and Striped Luteſtrings, Plain and Flowered Mantuas, Tobine Sattins, Paduaſoys, Peelongs, Perſians, &c. which will be ſold on reaſonable terms.

A FARMER WANTED.

HE muſt underſtand all kinds of country buſineſs, eſpecially carting, plowing and mowing, and more particularly breaking ſteers to draught and hauling logs to a mill. Any clever fellow who is capable of the above branches of huſbandry, may have £25 ſterling per ann. with ſuitable diet and lodging. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1773.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, the 27th ult. A Servant man, named JOHN WRIGHT, by trade a taylor, about 50 years of age, five feet, five or ſix inches high, ſmall viſage, has a large ſcar acroſs his chin, dark brown ſtraight hair. Had on when he went away, a blue grey ſhort coat and jacket, trimmed with black, blue pluſh breeches, light grey yarn ſtockings, a white ſhirt, and an old beaver hat, with a hole in the crown of it; he took with him a ſcarlet waiſtcoat, and a light grey mixture ditto, and breeches. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

PETER M'KINLAY.

Trenton, Feb. 5, 1773.

THE ſubſcribers, together with two-thirds in value of the creditors, having petitioned the inferior court of common pleas of the county of Hunterdon, for the benefit of a late act of inſolvency of the province of New-Jerſey: And being willing to comply in all things with the directions of the ſaid act of Aſſembly, it is ordered that Tueſday the ſixteenth day of March next be appointed for their creditors to appear at the Court-houſe in Trenton, within the county of Hunterdon, before William Clayton and Micajah How, Eſquires, two of his Majeſty's judges for the county aforeſaid, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the eſtates of the ſaid debtors may not be made for the uſe of the creditors, and their bodies diſcharged from confinement, agreeable to the ſaid act of aſſembly.

WILLIAM DAVISON, junior,
SAMUEL COXE.

Juſt Publiſhed, and Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

THE

FASHIONABLE LOVER;

A

COMEDY:

AS IT IS ACTED IN

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

BY RICHARD CUMBERLAND,

AUTHOR OF THE WEST INDIAN.

JOHN REED begs leave to return his thanks to thoſe gentlemen who have ſubſcribed toward the publication of his MAP of the CITY and LIBERTIES of PHILADELPHIA; and at the ſame time has the pleaſure to inform them, that the plates are now cutting by James Smither, in Strawberry Alley, are in great forwardneſs, and will be finiſhed as ſoon as poſſible.

Subſcriptions are taken in by the following gentlemen, viz. John Biddle, Henry Keppele, jun. Peter Dehaven and Peter Thomſon, of the city, Jeremiah Baker, and William Pearſon, of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia; Benjamin Jacobs, in Philadelphia county; George Gray, Eſq; at the Lower Ferry, and Caleb Parry, at the Upper Ferry, on Schuylkill; John Jacobs, Eſq; Humphrey Marſhall, Nathaniel Pennock, Perſifor Frazor, and Archibald Dick, in Cheſter county; and by John Dunlap.

Thoſe who have not already paid in their firſt ſubſcription money, are requeſted to ſend it without delay.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY hearty NEGRO MAN.
Enquire of the printer.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber, having been employed, for ſometime paſt, in planting, cultivating, and improving a vineyard, in Merion Townſhip, within ſeven miles of Philadelphia, ſolely, and without any aſſiſtance from public bodies of men, or individuals, and notwithſtanding his meeting with many diſcouraging difficulties, natural concomitants, in the beginning of ſuch undertakings, has nevertheleſs, by dint of induſtry, perſeverance, and great expence, (as hath fully appeared by certificates to the ſatisfaction of the managers) brought about a pleaſing proſpect of its practicability, and promiſe of future ſucceſs, as numbers of Gentlemen, ſome of whom are acquainted with the nature of Vines, have been witneſſes of, and expreſſed their approbation thereof in the moſt pleaſing terms, and in encouraging me to enlarge my plan, procure foreign plants, fence and ſecure it, and employ proper hands to bring it to perfection as ſoon as poſſible, and gave me from time to time ſuch aſſurances of their approbation and intereſt with the public, as gave me hopes of the ſucceſs of a Lottery for the ſaid purpoſe.

Having therefore come to the reſolution, and ſet the Lottery on foot by the name of the Public Vineyard Lottery, and appointed a ſufficient number of Gentlemen of fortune and reputation, who are kind enough to act as managers (as may be ſeen by the Scheme) and to whom ſatisfactory ſecurity is given, as to the application of the money intended to be raiſed.

The Subſcriber therefore hopes for the continuance and encouragement of the Public in promoting the LOTTERY, and doubts not, but the deſign will appear pregnant with many advantages to America, and this province in particular.

The Public's moſt obliged humble ſervant,

JOHN LEACOCK.

N. B. As there may be many not acquainted with the meaning of a PUBLIC VINEYARD, it is thought neceſſary to inform them, it is intended, that the cuttings of the Vines ſhall be free, and without any expenſe for any perſons who chooſe to apply for them, who will engage to plant them in ſuitable pieces of ground, for the encouragement of Vineyards, in order that they may become more general throughout the province, and who may be aſſured of all the advice and aſſiſtance in the Subſcriber's power, GRATIS. J. L.

** Tickets to be had of the Managers.

January 27, 1773.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, one great coat of a lead colour, two tight bodied coats, one of them blue thick cloth, the other thin, of a purple colour; three veſts, one of them with ſlaſh ſleeves, with four buttons on a ſleeve, the other is lapelled, with mohair buttons, both nearly of a claret colour, and the third is lincey woolſey, double breaſted, of a reddiſh colour; one caſtor hat; a pair of leather breeches, with metal buttons; a pair of ſail ſtockings, and a pair of blue and white mittins. The thief is a middle ſized man, called HENRY JONES, but it is expected he has altered his name; he has ſhort black hair, is about forty years of age, and had on when he went away a brown thick cloth jacket, a pair of red trowſers, the ſtraps of his ſhoes were turned under and tied with ſtrings, but it is probable he has changed his cloaths. Whoever ſecures ſaid thief in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me

DAVID GILLMON, living near Roads Town,
in Cumberland County, Weſt-Jerſey.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Neabſco Iron works, Two Servant men, belonging to the Hon. John Taylor, Eſq; viz.

JOSEPH LOVEDAY, an Engliſh Convict, about 23 years old, five feet eight inches high, and of a ruddy complexion, ſandy coloured hair, red beard and ſmooth faced, ſqueaking voice and a halt in his walk, owing to his having one of his knees diſlocated, and therefore cannot bend it but trails his leg after him. He run away about the firſt of November laſt, and had on when he went away, a blue Fearnought, and a cotton jacket, oznabrig ſhirt and trowſers, the trowers he had dyed brown with tan bark; his other clothes are ſuch as ſervants commonly have, but imagine he will endeavour to change them as ſoon as he can. The other is named, JAMES M'LANE, a Scotch indented Servant, of great volubility of language; but may eaſily be known to be a Highlandman by his tongue, he is a ſhort well made fellow, wears his own hair, which is a little of the ſandy colour, dreſſes and ties it behind in the ſoldier's faſhion, and talks largely of his feats in the laſt war, and has more aſſurance than a great many of his countrymen has, an inſtance of which he gave, in undertaking the management of a ſchooner which I made him maſter of, tho' now believe he knew little or nothing about, and has ungratefully left the Schooner in Northumberland about the 14th of December laſt, ſold his bedclothes and ſundry other things, and run off. He had a variety of clothes with him of his own, particularly a leaden coloured coat which he daily wore.

Whoever apprehends the two ſervants and ſecures them, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall receive for Joſeph Loveday, FIVE POUNDS, and for James M'Lane TEN POUNDS, paid by

THOMAS LAWSON.

N. B. If the above mentioned ſervants are taken up towards Philadelphia, the perſon or perſons concerned, are deſired to apply to John Colvert in Baltimore.

ALL PERSONS that have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of HUGH WRIGHT, late mariner, deceaſed, of this city, are hereby requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, on or before the tenth day of March next, otherwiſe they cannot be paid, as the executors will at that time give up their truſt.

JAMES CRAIG,
ANDREW MAY,
WILLIAM COFFING, } Executors.

December 26, 1772.

BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale on the ſixth day of March next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, at the houſe of Thomas Champin, in the townſhip of Great Egg Harbour, the following valuable tracts of land and marſh; 1450 acres of land and ſwamp on South River, on which is a mill ſeat ſaid to be claimed by Iſrael Pemberton; 95 acres of pine land, on Miry Run; 200 acres of ſalt marſh, between Tuckehow and Middle River, ſaid to be the third part of 600 acres; and 50 acres of land and marſh, on a place called Garrit's Iſland, be all the ſeveral tracts more or leſs; late the property of JOSEPH SOMERS, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution at the ſuit of SAMUEL RISLEY, Eſq; by

THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A SMART, active WHITE or NEGRO BOY, about fifteen or ſixteen years of age, for which a good price will be given: His employment will be principally to wait on table and go on errands. Enquire of the printer.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Proprietors of the GLASS WORKS near this city, having compleated the ſame, HEREBY INFORM, that they are now ready to receive and execute ORDERS for any kinds or quantities of WHITE or GREEN GLASS, in which they doubt not but they ſhall be able to render ſatisfaction both as to PRICE and QUALITY, particularly in WINDOW GLASS, which they will engage to ſell as good, and cheaper, than that imported from Great-Britain.

Orders are received at John Elliott's in Walnut-ſtreet, John Elliott, junior's, in Market-ſtreet, and by Iſaac Gray in Cheſnut-ſtreet, at each of whoſe houſes their glaſs is ſold: And as they have already experienced an inconvenience from the great reſort of people to the works, they find it neceſſary to admit none but purchaſers to the value of five ſhillings each.

N. B. Two perſons who underſtand blowing of glaſs may have good encouragement by applying as above.

Salem, New-Jerſey, January 10, 1773.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, about the 15th of July laſt, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named MICHAEL WHEALON, but has changed his name to WILLIAM YOUNG; he has been working in Newcaſtle county, near Saint Georges, and left that about two months ago and ſaid he was going down to Maryland to work; he is about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, of a pale complexion, a little pock marked, a down look, has light ſandy hair, ſtoops a good deal in his walk, talks much on the brogue, is fond of liquor, and is very impudent when drunk or ſober; he took with him a blue cloth ſailor's jacket, a pair of blue pluſh breeches, white thread ſtockings, a red and white narrow ſtriped linen jacket without ſleeves, made very long waiſted, a red ſhort cloth jacket, the fore parts of which is very fine and the back is Bath coating; he had got a few yards of white linen at St. Georges, in pay for his work, which it is likely he will offer for ſale; his other cloaths uncertain: He has been at Newfoundland, and ſays he intends going there next ſpring, and is very apt to talk of it. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home FOUR POUNDS, from

CURTIS TRENCHARD.

JUST OPENED and to be SOLD, wholeſale and retail, by

ADAM ZANTZINGER,

At his ſtore the ſouth weſt corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

A NEAT aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, &c. too tedious to mention: Thoſe perſons who will favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being ſerved on the loweſt and moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit.

WARRANTED BOULTING CLOTHS,

A Large Aſſortment of Fine, Superfine, Middling and Coarſe, the beſt in kind, ſuitable to every branch of that buſineſs, and ſold as low as any in this city, by ISAAC MELCHER, in Second-ſtreet, about mid-way between Arch and Race ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA, where Millers and others may depend always on being ſupplied with the beſt of Cloths on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail.

N. B. A conſiderable abatement will be made to thoſe who take a quantity.

JUST PUBLISHED, price 1s. 3d. and to be ſold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet, Mr. JAMES HUMPHREYS, at the corner of Black-horſe alley in Front-ſtreet, Mr. ROBERT BELL, at the late Union Library in Third-ſtreet, Mr. WILLIAM WOODHOUSE in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet, and the other Book-ſellers,

THE

CONQUEST OF CANADA,

OR THE

SIEGE OF QUEBEC:

An HISTORICAL TRAGEDY of Five Acts.

BY GEORGE COCKINGS,

AUTHOR of WAR, an HEROIC POEM.